

# Five Hundred Points

O F

## Good Husbandry.

As well for the Champion or open  
Countrey, as also for the Woodland or  
Several, mixed in every Moneth, with Hous-  
wifery, over and besides the Book  
of Houswifery.

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Corrected, better ordered, and newly augment-  
ed to a fourth part more, with divers other lessons, as  
a diet for the Farmer, of the properties of Winds,  
Plants, Hops, Hearbs, Bees, and approved  
Remedies for Sheep and Cattell, with  
many other matters both profita-  
ble, and not unpleasant to  
the Reader.

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Also two Tables, one of Husbandry, and the other of  
Houswifery, at the end of the Book, for the better  
and easier finding out of any matter  
contained in the same.

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Newly set forth by THOMAS TUSSEY, Gent.

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L O N D O N,

Printed by T. R. and M. D. for the Company  
of Stationers. 1672.

**A Lesson how to confer every abstract  
with his Moneth, and how to find out  
huswifery Verses by the *Pilcrow*, and  
Champion from Wood-land.**

**I**n every Moneth, yet in aught begun,  
Read over that moneth, what avails to be done:  
So neither this travel shall seem to be lost,  
Nor thou to repent of this tristing cost.

The figure of Abstract, and moneth do agree,  
Which one to another relations be:  
These Verses so short, without figure that stand,  
Be points of themselves to be taken in hand.

In husbandry matters, where *Pilcrow* ye find,  
That verse appertaineth to huswifery kind:  
So have you more Lessons, (if there you look well)  
Than huswifery book vouch utter or tell.

Of Champion husbandry now do I write,  
Which heretofore never this Book did recite,  
With lessons approved by practice and skill,  
To profit the ignorant, buy it that will.

Of Champion husbandry now do I write,  
Which heretofore never this Book did recite,  
With lessons approved by practice and skill,  
To profit the ignorant, buy it that will.

The Champion differs from several much,  
For want of partition, clozure, and such:  
One name to them both do I give now and then,  
For Champion Countrey, and Champion man.



The Authors Epistle to the late Lord, *William Paget*, wherein he doth discourse of his own bringing up, and goodness of the said Lord, *his Master and him*, and the occasion of this his Book, thus farth by his own long practice.

CHAP. I.

*T*ime tries the troth in every thing,  
*H*erewith let men content their mind,  
*O*f works which best may profit bring,  
*M*ost rash to judge, most often blind.  
*A*s therefore troth in time shall crave,  
*S*o let this Book just favour have.

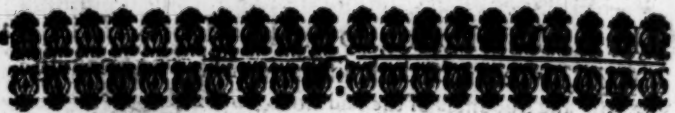
*T*ake you my Lord and Master than,  
*U*nless mischance mishanceth me,  
*S*uch homely gift of me your man;  
*S*ince more in Court I may not be,  
*A*nd let your praise won heretofore,  
*R*emain abroad for evermore.

*M*y serving you (this understand)  
*A*nd God his help; and yours withall,  
*D*id cause good luck to take mine hand,  
*E*recting one most like to fall.

*M*y serving you I know it was,  
*E*nforced this to come to pass.  
 Since being once at Cambridge taught,  
 Of Court ten years I made assay;  
 No musick then was left unfought,  
 Such care I had to serve that way:  
 When joy 'gan flake, then made I change,  
 Expelled mirth for musick strange.  
 My musick since hath been the plough,  
 Intangled with some care among,  
 The gain not great, the pain enough;  
 Hath made me sing another song,  
 Which song if well I may avow,  
 I crave it judged be by you,

A 2

Your servant, *The. Tuffer.*



To the Right Honourable and my special good Lord and Master, the Lord  
*Thomas Paget of Beaufort, Son and Heir to his*  
 late Father deceased.

C H A P. 2.

MY Lord, your father loved me, But God hath wrought his pleasure,  
 And you my Lord have proved me, And blest him out of measure,  
 And both your loves have moved me, With heaven and earthly treasure,  
 To write as I have done. So good a God is he,  
 Since God hath hence your Father His counsel had I used,  
 Such flowers as I gather, And Ceres art refused,  
 I dedicate now rather, I need not thus have misused,  
 To you my Lord his Son. Nor droop as now I do:  
 Your Father was my founder, But I must play the Farmer,  
 Till death became his wounder, And yet no whit the warmer,  
 No subject ever founder, Although I had his armour,  
 Whom Prince advancement And other comfort too.  
 gave. The Fox doth make me blind  
 As God did here defend him, him,  
 And honour here did send him, Whose glory so did blind him,  
 So now I will commend him, Till tail cut off behind him,  
 As long as life I have, No fear could him content,  
 His neighbours then did bless him, Even so must I be proving,  
 him, Such glory I had in loving,  
 His servants now do miss him, Of things to plough behoving,  
 The poor should gladly kiss him. That makes me now repent.  
 Alive again to be, Loiterers I kept so many,

Both

Esops fable,

# The Epistle.

3

Both Philip, Hob, and Chauncy, So much the more they grieve  
That, that way nothing geeny, <sup>about this doubt to be</sup>

Was thought to make me Because they grudge to give me,  
thrive, <sup>That is of right mine own,</sup>

Like Jugurth Prince of Numid, At first for want of teaching,  
My gold away consumed, At first for trifles breaching,  
With losses so perfumed, At first for over-reaching,  
Was never known alive. And lack of taking hid:

Salust,

Great fines so near did pare me, Was cause that tosse so tosse me,  
Great rent so near did skare me, That practice so much cost me,  
Great charge so long did dare That rashness so much lost me,  
me, <sup>Or hindred as it did,</sup>

That make me at length cry Yet will I not despair,  
creak;

Much more of all such fleeces, Through Gods good gift so fair,  
As oft I lost my pieces, Through friendship, gold, and  
prayer,

Among such wily geeses, In country again to dwell:  
I list no longer speak. Where rent so shall not pain

Though Country health long me,  
staid me. But pains shall help to gain me,  
And gains shall help maintain

Yet lease expiring fraid me, And gains shall help maintain  
me,  
And ( *Itus sapit* ) praid me,

To seek more steady stay: New lessons moe to tell,  
New lessons then I noted, For City seems a wringer,

And some of them I quoted, The peny for to finger,  
Left some should think I doted, From such as there do linger,

By bringing nought away. Or for their pleasure lie:

Though *Pallas* hath denied me, Though Country be more pain-  
full, <sup>*Pallas, Goddess*</sup>  
Her learned pen to guide me, of wisdom and  
cunning.

For that she daily spide me, And not so greedy gainful,  
With country how I stood: Yet it is not so vainful,

Yet *Ceres* so did bold me, In following fancies eye.  
With her good lessons told me, I have no labour wanted,

That rudeness cannot hold me, To prune this tree thus planted,  
From doing Country good, Whose fruit to none is scantied,

By practice and ill speeding In house nor yet in field,  
These lessons had their breeding, Which fruit the more ye taste  
And not by hear-say or reading, of,

As some abroad have blown: The more to eat ye haste of,  
Who will not thus believe me, The less this fruit ye wast of,

Such.

*The Epistle:*

Such fruit this tree doth yield. As my good Lord I take you,  
 My Tree or Book thus framed, And never will forsake you:  
 With Title already named, So now I crave to make you,  
 I trust goes forth unblamed, Defender of the same.

In your good Lordships  
 name!

Your servant,

*Tho. Tusser.*

To



## To the READER,

### CHAP. 3.

**I** Have been praid,  
To shew mine aid,  
In taking pain,  
Not for gain,  
But for good will;  
To shew such skill,  
As shew I could,  
That husbandry,  
With houswifery,  
As Cock and Hen,  
To Countrey men,  
As strangers gone,  
Might joyn in one,  
As Lovers should.

I trust both this  
Performed is,  
And how that here  
It shall appear.  
With judgment right,  
To thy delight,  
Is brought to pass:  
That such as wife,  
And fain would thrive,  
Be plainly taught,  
How good from naught,  
May trim be tride.  
And lively spide,  
As in a glasse.

What should I win,

By writing in,  
My losses past,  
That ran as fast,  
As running stream,  
From Ream to Ream,  
That flows so swift?  
For that I cold,  
Nor yet for gold,  
To teach me how,  
As this doth you,  
Through daily gain,  
The way so plain,  
To come by thrift.

What is a groat,  
Or twain to note,  
Once in the life,  
For man and wife,  
To save a pound,  
In house or ground,  
Each other week?  
What more for wealth,  
What more for health,  
What needeth less,  
Run *Jack*, help *Bess*,  
To stay amis,  
Not having this,  
Far off to seek?

I do not crave,  
More thanks to have,

Than

## To the Reader

Then given to me,  
Already be,  
But this is all,  
To such as shall

Peruse this book,  
That for my sake,  
They gently take,  
Where ere they find,  
Against their mind,  
When he or she,  
Shall minded be,  
Therein to look.

And grant me now,

Good reader thou,  
Such tearme to use,  
Such choice to chuse,  
As may delight,  
The country weight,

And knowledg bring,  
For such do praise,  
The country phraise,  
The country act,  
The country facts,  
The country toys,  
Before the joys,  
Of any thing,

Nor look thou here,

That every sheer,  
Of every verse,  
It thus rehearse,  
My profit take,

Or vantage make,  
By lessons such,  
For here we see,  
Things several be,  
And there no dike,  
But champion like,  
And sandy soil,  
And clayey toil,  
Do suffer much,

This being waid,

Be nor afraid,

To buy, to prove,

To read with love,

To follow some,

And so to come,

By practise true,

My pain is past,

Thou warning hast,

Th' experienc mine,

The vantage thine,

May give thee choice,

To cry, to rejoyce,

And thus adue,

F I N I S.

The. Taffer.



## ERRATA.

**F**irst page of the Epistle line 21 read *Amour*. pag. 2. l. 16. r. *to give this Play*. p. 8. l. 13. r. *feign'd*, l. 26. r. *gilded*. p. 12. l. 31. delectar period (.) p. 19. l. 29. r. *friends*, p. 21. l. 25. r. *hand had run*. p. 34. l. 21. r. *Lent*. p. 39. l. 4. r. *clouts* l. 29. r. *with*, p. 43. r. *En-ridice*. p. 45. l. 25. r. *in the way*, p. 50. l. 6. r. *Requists*, p. 58. l. 20. dele *are*, p. 60. l. 5. r. *her Heart*, p. 62. l. 28. r. *Raise my Guard*, p. 63. l. 15. r. *know*.



An INTRODUCTION to the Book  
of Husbandry.

CHAP. 4.

**G**OOD Husbandmen must mow and toll,  
to lay to live by laboured field:  
Their wives at home must keep such coil,  
As their like acts may profit yield.

For well they know,  
as chaff from bote,  
or chaff from snow,

A good round rent their Lords they give,  
and must keep touch in all their pay,  
With credit crackt else for to live,  
or trust to legs and run away,  
Though fence well kept is one good point,  
and tilch well done in season due;  
Yet needful salve in time t'anoine,  
is all in all, and needful true:

As for the rest,  
thus think I best,  
as friend doth guess.

With hand in hand to lead the foyle  
to Ceres camp, there to behold  
A thousand things, as richly wofe  
as any Pearl is wofe gold.



# A Preface to the Buyer of this Book.

А К Н О

С Н А Р

**W**hat lookest thou herein to have?  
 Fine Verses thy fancy to please?  
 Of many my betters that crave,  
 Look nothing but rudeness in thee.

What other things lookest thou then?  
 Grave sentences many to find?  
 Such Poets have twenty and ten,  
 Yes thousands contenting thy mind.

What look ye, I pray ye, ~~show~~ what?  
 Terms painted with Rhetorick fine?  
 Good husbandry seeketh not that,  
 Nor is't any meaning of mine.

What lookest thou, speak at the last?  
 Good lessons for thee and thy wife?  
 Then keep them in memory fast,  
 To help as a comfort to life.

What look ye for more in my book?  
 Points needful and meet to be known?  
 Then dayly be sure to look,  
 To save to be sure thy own.

The

The commodities of Husbandry.

CHAP. 6

*Let house have to till her,  
Let land have to till her.*  
**N**o dwellers, what profiteth house for to stand?  
What goodnes, unoccupied bringeth the land?  
*No labour, no bread,  
No host, we be dead.*  
No husbandry used, how soon shall we starve?  
House-keeping neglected, what comfort to serve?  
*Ill Father no gift,  
No knowledge no drift.*  
The Father an unthrift, what hope to the son?  
The Ruler unskillful, how quickly undone?

CHAP. 7

As true as thy faith,

This riddle thus saith.

**I** seem but a vudge, yet I pass any thing,  
So such as can use me, great wealth do I bring.  
Since Adam first lived I never did die,  
When Noe was a shipman, there also was I.  
The earth to sustain me, the sea for my fish,  
Be ready to pleasure me, as I would wish.  
What hath any life, but I help to preserve,  
What might without me, but is ready to serve?  
In woodland, in champaign, in dry or watry,  
If long I be absent, what lacketh and how?  
If long I be present, what goodnes can want?  
Though things at my coming were never so scant,  
So many as love me and use me aright,  
Which treasure and pleasure I richly acquire.  
Great things I do without, yet I knowe I would not  
The King of all things hath appointed me.

## The Description of Husbandry.

## CHAPTER 80

**O**f Husband, both husbandry challenge that name,  
of Husbandry, husband both likewise the same;  
Where housewife and householery joyneth with these,  
there wealth in a husbandry is gotten with ease.  
The name of a husband, what is it to say,  
of wife and the household the band and the stay:  
Some husbandly thynke that never had wife,  
yet scarce a good husband in goodness of life.  
The husband is he that to labour doth fall,  
the labour of him I do husbandry call.  
If thrist by that labour be any way caught,  
then is it good husbandry, else is it nought.  
So household and householery I do define,  
for folk and the goods, that in house be of thine.  
House-keeping to thee, as a rule I do ge,  
which like as it is report it doth get.  
Be house of the furniture never so rude,  
of husband and husbandry thus I doclude)  
That housewife and householery, if it is good,  
must pleasure together, as consens in blood.

## The Ladder to thrift.

CH 47. 9

**1** To take thy calling thankfully, **2** To get by honest practice, and shun the path to beggary, and keep thy gettings covertly.

**2** To grudge in youth no slugging, **3** To lash not out too lavishly, to come by knowledge perfectly, for fear of pinching penury.

**3** To count no travel slavery, **4** To get good plot to occupy, that brings in penny salary, and use it husbandly.

**4** To follow public earnestly, **5** To shew to Landlords courtesy, but meddle not with pillery, and keep the covenant orderly.

- 9 To hold that's thine lawfully, 14 To make thy bonds advisedly  
for stoutness or for flattery. (12) & come not bound through surety  
10 To wed good wife for compass 25 To meddle not with usury,  
& live in wedlock honestly. (13) nor lend thy money foolishly.  
11 To furnish house with household 26 To hate to live in infancy,  
and make provision skillfully. through craft & living thriftily.  
12 To joyne to wife good family, 27 To shun all kind of treachery,  
and none to keep for havery. for treason endeth horribly.  
13 To suffer none live idly, 28 To learn to shun ill company,  
for fear of idle knavery. and such as live dishonestly.  
14 To courage wife in huswifery, 29 To banish house of blasphemy  
and use well-doers gently. (14) lest crosses cross unluckily.  
15 To keep no more but needful 30 To stop mischance by policy,  
and count excess unlabor. for chancing too unhappily.  
16 To raise betimes the laborer, 31 To bear thy crosses patiently  
both snorting Hog & Pargery. for worldly things are slippery.  
17 To walk thy pastures usually, 32 Too late to keep from misery,  
to spy ill neighbors subtilty. age comming on so creepingly.  
18 To hate revengement hastily, 33 To pray to God continually  
for losing love & amity. (15) for aid against thine enemy.  
19 To love thy neighbor neigh 34 To spend the Sabbath holily,  
and shew him not discourtesie. and help the needy poverty.  
20 To answer strangers civilly, 35 To live in conscience quietly  
but shew him not thy secrecie. & keep thy self from malady.  
21 To use no friend deceitfully, 36 To ease thy sickness speedily,  
to offer no man villany. yet help be past recovery.  
22 To learn how soe to pacifie, 37 To seek to God for remedy,  
but trust him not too trustily. for Witches prove unluckily.  
23 To keep thy touch substantiely These be the steps unfeinedly,  
and in thy word use constancy. to climb to chisty husbandry.

These steps both reach, and reach thee shall,  
To come by thrift, to shift withall,

Good



Good husbandly lessons worthy to be  
followed of such as will thrive

C H A P. 10.

**G**od sendeth and giveth both mouth and the meat,  
and blesteth us all with his benefites great:

When serve we the God that so richly doth give,  
shew love to our neighbours, and lay for to live.

2 As bud by appearing, becometh the spring,  
and lease by her falling, the contrary thing:

So youth bids us labour to get what we can,  
for age is a burthen to a labouring man.

3 A competent living, and honestly had,  
makes such as are godly both thankful and glad:

Life never contented with honest estate,  
lamented is oft, and repented too late.

4 Count never well gotten that natighey is got,  
nor well to account of, which honest is not:

Look not to prosper, that weighest not this,  
least prospering fail, and all go amiss.

5 True wedlock is best, for avoiding of sin,  
the bed undefiled much honour both win:

Though love be, in chinking, far better than gold,  
let love come with somewhat, the better to hold.

6 Where couple agree not, is rancor and strife,  
where such be together, is seldom good life:

Where couples in wedlock do lovely agree,  
there forzen remaineth, if wisdom there be.

7 Who looketh to marry, must lay to keep house,  
for love cannot always be playing with douse:

If children encrease, and no stay of thine own,  
what afterward follows, is soon to be known.

8 Once charged with children, or likely to be,  
give ower to sojourn, that thinkest not here.

Least grudging of hostels, and craving of nurse,  
be costly and noplaine to thee and thy purse.

9 Good husbands that loveth good houses to keep,  
are ostentemes careful when others do sleep:

To spend as they may, or to stop at the first,  
for running in danger, for fear of the worst.

10 So count with thy cofers when harvest is in,  
which way for thy profit to save or to win:

Of none of them both if a labour we smell,  
house-keeping is godly, where ever we dwell.

By harvest is  
meant all dry  
stock.

- 11 Son, thinke not thy money purse bottom to burne,  
but keep it for profit to serve thee owne turne,  
A fool and his money be soon at debate,  
which after with sorrow repents him too late.
- 12 Good bargain a doing, make many but few,  
in selling refrain not above it to them:  
In making make haste, and away to thy pouch,  
in selling, no haste if thou dare is abouth.
- 13 Good Landlord who kindest, is blessed of God,  
a cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod:  
He nought, destitute, and all to this drift,  
to strip his poor Tenant of Farm and of chiefe.
- 14 Rent corn who so payeth, as woollings would have,  
so much for an acre, must like a slave:  
Rent corn to be paid for reasonable rent,  
at reasonable prizes is not to lament.
- 15 Once placed for profit, look never for ease,  
except you beware of such misers as these:  
Unthriftiness, slothfulness, careless and rash,  
that thrusteth thee headlong to run in the lath.
- 16 Make money thy judge for to follow thy work,  
make wisdom controller, good order thy Clark.  
Provision thy cater, and skill to thy Cook,  
make steward of all, pen, ink, and thy book.
- 17 Make hunger thy lawer, as a medicine for health,  
make thift to be butler, as physick for wealth:  
Make eye to be usher, good usage to have,  
make bolt to be porter to keep out a knave.
- 18 Make husbandry Bailly abroad to provide:  
make husbandry daily at home for to guide:  
Make coffer fast locked thy treasure to keep,  
make house to be sure the safer to sleep.
- 19 Make bandog thy scout watch to bark at a thief,  
make courage for life, to be captain chief:  
Make trap-door the bulwark, make bell to begin,  
make gun-stone and arrow, them who is within.
- 20 The credit of Master to watch his man,  
and also of Mistresse and minikin Pan:  
Be causers of opening a number of gaps,  
that letteth in mischief, and many mishaps.

Evil Land-  
lords.

4. Beggars:

Thrifts Officers.

Thrifts physick.

Thrifts Bailly:

Husbandly  
armour.

Thieves to  
thrift.

Friends to  
thrift.

21 Good husband he crudgeth to bying in the gains,  
good huswife she mudgeth refusing no pains :  
Though husband at home, be (to count) ye wot what,  
yet houswife within, is needfull as that.

Enemy to  
thrift.

22 What helpeth, in stoze to have never so much,  
half lost by ill usage, ill houswives, and such e  
So twenty lobe bushes, cut down at a clap,  
such heed may be taken, shall stop up a gap.

6 Noyances  
to thrift.

23 A recheles seruant, a mistris that scowls,  
a ravening mastiff, and hogs that eat sowls :  
A giddy-brain master, and strop-all his knave,  
byings ruling to ruine, and thurst to her grave.

Enough is a  
praise.

24 With some upon Sun-dapes their tables do deck,  
and half the week after their dinners do lack :  
Not often exceding, but alwayes enough,  
is husbandly fare, and the gulle of the plough.

25 Each day to be feasting, what husbandry woze :  
each day for to feast is an ill for the purse :  
Yet measurely feasting with neighbours among,  
shall make the beloved, and live the moze long.

Thriceadvise,

26 Things husbandly handson, let workman contrive,  
but build not for glory that thinkest to thrive :  
Who fondly in doing, consumeth his stock,  
in the end for his folly shall get but a mock.

Spoilers to  
thrift.

27 Spend nare but your owne, howsoever you spend,  
for bying and byitting hate seldom good end :  
In substance althogh you have never so much,  
delight not in parasites, harlots and such.

28 Be surety seldom (but never for much)  
for fear of purse penniless hanging by such :  
O Scarborow warning, as ill I believe,  
when Sir (I arrest ye) gets hold of your keene.

29 Use (Legem pone) to pay at thy day,  
but use not (Oremus) for often delay :  
Yet (Præsta quesumus) out of a grate,  
of all other Collects, the tender doth hate.

30 Be pinched for lending, for hitte not for kin,  
nor also by spending, by such as come in :  
For put to thy hand betwixt back and the Tree,  
lest through thine own folly, so pinchless thou be.

- 31 As lending to neighbour in time of his need,  
wins love of thy neighbour, and credit doth breed :  
So never to crave, but to live of thine own,  
brings comfort a thousand to many unknown.
- 32 Who living but lends : and be lent to they must,  
else buying and selling might lie in the dust :  
But shameless and crafty that desperate are,  
make many full honest the wozler to fare.
- 33 At sometimes to borrow account it no shame,  
if justly thou keapest thy touch for the same :  
Who quick be to borrow, and slow be to pay,  
their credit is naught, go they never so gay.
- 34 By shifting and borrowing, who so as lives,  
not well to be thought on occasion gives :  
Then lay to live warily, and wisely to spend,  
for prodigal lives ha be seldom good end.
- 35 Some spareth too late, and a number with him,  
the fool at the bottom, the wise at the brym.  
Who careth not spareth till spent he have all;  
of bobbing not robbing be fearful he shall.
- 36 Where wealchiness sloweth, no friendship can lack,  
whom poverty pincheth hath friendship as slack.  
Then happy is he by example that can,  
take heed by the fall of a mischieved man.
- 37 Who breaketh his credit, or cracketh it twice,  
trust such with a surety if ye be wise.  
Or if he be angry for asking thy due,  
once even, to him afterwards lend not anew.
- 38 Account it well sold, that is justly well paid,  
and count it well bought, that is never denaid :  
But here is tone, here is tother doth best,  
for buyer and seller, for quiet and rest.
- 39 Leave Princes affairs undescanted on,  
and tend to such doings as stands thee upon :  
Fear God, and offend not the Prince and his laws,  
and keep thy self out of the Magistrates claws.
- 40 As interest or usury playeth the devil,  
so hill-back and fill-belly biteth as evil :  
Put dicing among them, and docking the dill,  
and by and by after of beggary smell,

- Once weekly remember thy charges to cast,  
 once monthly see how thy expences may last :  
 If quarter declareth too much to be spent,  
 for fear of ill year take advice of thy rent,  
 42 Who orderly entreteth his payment in book,  
 shall orderly find them again ( if he look )  
 And he that intendeth, but once for to pay,  
 shall find this in doing the quietest way.  
 43 In dealing uprightly this counsel I teach,  
 first reckon them write, yet to purse ye do reach :  
 When pay and dispatch him, as soon as you can,  
 for lingering is hinderance to many a man.  
 44 Have weights I advise thee, for silver and gold,  
 for some be in knavery now a days bold :  
 And for to be sure good money to pay,  
 receive that is currant as nêr as ye may.  
 45 Delight not for pleasure, two houses to keep,  
 lest charge without measure upon thee do creep :  
 And Jankin and Jenkin rozen thee so,  
 to make thee repent it per the year about go,  
 46 The stone that is rolling can gather no moss,  
 who often removeth, is sure of a loss :  
 The rich it compelleth to pay for his pride,  
 the poore it undoeth on every side.  
 47 The eye of the master enricheth the hutch,  
 the eye of the mistress availeth as much :  
 Which eye if it govern with reason and skill,  
 hath servant, and service, at pleasure and will.  
 48 Who seeketh revengement of every wrong,  
 in quiet and safety continueth not long :  
 So he that of wilfulness tryeth the law,  
 shall thrive for a coxcomb, and thrive as a daw.  
 49 To hunters and hawkers take heed what ye say,  
 misd answer with courtesie drives them away :  
 So where a mans better will open a gap,  
 resist not with rudeness for fear of mishap.  
 50 A man in this world, for a churl that is known,  
 shall hardly in quiet keep that is his own :  
 Where lowly, and such as of courtesie smells,  
 finds favour and friendship where ever he dwells.

- 51 Keep truly thy Sabbath the better to spend,  
keep servant from gadding, but when it is need:  
Keep fish-day, and fasting-day, as they do fall,  
what custom thou keepst, let others keep all.
- 52 Though some in their riching be slack or too bold,  
be thou unto God-ward, not that way too cold.  
Evil conscience grudgeth and yet we do see,  
ill richers ill thievers most commonly be.
- 53 Pay weekly thy workmen his household to feed,  
pay quarterly servants to buy as they need:  
Give garment to such as deserve, and no more,  
lest thou and thy wife without garment do goe.
- 54 Beware of rascallia stothfull to work,  
purloyners and filchers, that loveth to lurk:  
Away with such lubbers so loath to take pain,  
that rowles in expences, but never no gain,
- 55 Good wife and good childzen are woorthy to eat,  
good servant, good labourer earneth their meat:  
Good friend and Good neighbour, that fellowly guest,  
with heartily welcome, should have of the best.
- 56 Depart not with all that thou hast to thy child,  
much less unto others, for being beguiled:  
Lest if thou wouldst gladly possess it agen,  
look for to come by it thou wottest not when.
- 57 The greatestt preferment that child we can give,  
is learning and nurture, to teach him to live:  
Which who so it wanteth, though lest as a Squire,  
consumeth to nothing, as a block in the fire,
- 58 When God hath so blest'd thee, as able to live,  
and thou hast to rest thee, and able to give:  
Lament thy offences, serve God for amends,  
make soul to be ready when God for it sends.
- 59 Send fruits of thy faith to heaven afoychand,  
for mercy here doing, God blesteth thy land:  
He maketh thy store with his blessing to swim,  
and after thy soul to be blessed with him.
- 60 Some lay to get riches by Sea and by Land,  
and ventureth his life in his enemies hand:  
And setteth his Soul upon six, or on seven,  
not fearing or caring for hell nor for heaven.



## Good Husbandly Lessons.

- 61 Some pincheth and spareth, and pineth his life,  
to coffer up bags for to leaue to his wife:  
And the when he dieth, lets open the chest,  
for such as can sooth her, and all away west.
- 62 Good husband preventing the frailties of some,  
takes part of Gods benefites as they do come:  
And leaue to wife and his chilozen the rest,  
each one his own part as he thinketh it best.
- 63 These lessons approb'd if wisely ye note,  
may save and advantage you many a groat:  
Which if you can follow, occasion found,  
then every lesson may save you a pound,

*An habitation enforced better late than never, upon these words:  
Sit down Robin, and rest thee. Chap. XI.*

**M**Y friend, if cause doth wrest thee,  
Yet folly hath much oppress thee;  
Far from acquaintance kest thee,  
Where countrey may digest thee,  
Let Wood and Water request thee,  
In good corn soil to nest thee,  
Where pasture and mead may brest thee,  
And healthsome air invest thee,  
Though envy shall detest thee,  
Let that no whit molest thee,  
Thank God that so hath blest thee,  
And sit thee down Robin, and rest thee.

## The Farmers dayly Diet Chap. XII.

**A** Plot set down for Farmers quiet,  
as time requires to frame his diet:  
With sometime Fish, and sometime fast,  
thus household store may longer last.

Let Lent well kept offend not thee,  
For March and April breeders be:  
Spend herring first, save salt-fish last,  
for salt-fish is good when Lent is past.

Lent.

When

## The Farmers daily diet:

21

When Easter comes who knows not than;  
 that Meale and Bacon is the man:  
 And Partemas beef doth bear good tack,  
 when countrey folk do daunties lack.  
 When Hackerel ceaseth from the Seas,  
 John Baptist brings grafs, beef, and pease:  
 Fresh herring plenty Michael brings,  
 with fatted Croness, and such old things.  
 All saints do lay for pork and louse,  
 for spzats and spurlings for their house.  
 At Christmas play, and make good chear,  
 for Christmas comes but once a year.  
 Though some then do, as do they would,  
 let christy do as do they should,  
 For causes good so many ways,  
 keep Embers well, and fasting days:  
 What Law commands, we ought to obey,  
 for Friday, Saturn, and Wednesday.  
 The Land doth will, the Sea doth wish,  
 spare sometime flesh, and feed of fish.

Easter,

Midsummer;  
 Michaelmas;

Hallowmas

Christmas

A caveat:  
 Fasting.

Fish-days;

A thing need,  
 full,

Where fish is scant, and fruit of trees,  
 Supply that want with butter and cheese.

*quoth Tasser.*

A description of the property of Winds, in all the  
 times of the year. Chap. XIII.

**N**orth winds send hail, South-winds bring rain,  
 East-winds we bewail, west-winds blow amain:  
 North-east is too cold, South-east not too warm,  
 North-west, is too bold, South-west doth no harm.  
 The North is a noper to grafs of all suits,  
 The East a destroyer, to hearbs and all fruits:  
 The South with his showers refresheth Corn,  
 The West to all flowers may not be forboyn.  
 The West as a father all goodness doth bring,  
 The East a forbearer no manner of thing:  
 The South is unkind, draweth sickness too near,  
 The North is a friend, maketh all aggain clear,

In winter;

At the Spring;

Autumn;

With

Which temperate winds we be blessed of God,  
 Which tempest we find, we are bent with his rod:  
 All power we know to remain in his hand,  
 How ever wind blow by sea or by land.

Though winds do rage, as winds were mood,  
 And cause springing tides, to raise great flood,  
 And lofty ships leave anchor in mud,  
 Bereaving many both of life and of blood:  
 Yet true it is, as Cow chews cud,  
 And trees at spring do yield forth bud,  
 Except wind stands, as never it stood:  
 It is an ill wind turns none to good,

## Of the Planets. Chap. 14.

**A**s Housewives are taught instead of a clock,  
 How winter night passeth by crowing of cock:  
 So here by the Planets, as far as I dare,  
 Some lessons I leave for husbandmens share.  
 If day star appear, day comfort is nye,  
 If Sun be at South, it is noon by and by:  
 If Sun be at westward, it setteth anon,  
 If Sun be at setting, the day is soon gon:  
 Moon changed keeps closet three days like a Queen,  
 yet she in her prime will of any be seen:  
 If great she appeareth, it sheweth out,  
 if small she appeareth, it signifies drought.  
 At change or at full, come it late or else soon:  
 main Sea is at highest at midnichte and noon:  
 But yet in the craks it is latter high flood,  
 Though farnels of running by reason as good.  
 Tide flowing is feared for many a thing,  
 great danger to such as be sick it doth bring:  
 Sea ebbe, by long ebbing, soon respice doth give,  
 and sendeth good comfort to such as shall live.

Of the Moon  
 changing.

Septembers

# Septembers Abstract.

13

## Septembers Abstract. Chap. XIV.

- N**ow enter John,  
old Farmer is gone,  
What Champion useth,  
that will good land redresseth.
  - Good Farmer now take,  
keep still, or forsake.
  - What helps revive,  
the thriving to thrive.
  - Plough, fence, and sowe,  
ought else before.
  - By tits and lueh,  
some getteth much.
  - Horse strong and light,  
soon charges quite.  
Light head and purle,  
what lightness worle.
  - Who goeth a boycowling,  
goeth a sorrowing.  
Felm lends but fools,  
their working tools.
  - Green kye have some,  
yet Michaelmas come.
  - Grant soil her In,  
low kye in the vall.
  - Clean kye that lowes,  
the better crop mowes.
  - His kye a right,  
with wheat that is white.
  - One corn sown in,  
too thick nor too thin.  
For want of seed,
- land yeldeth weede.
  - Wish sing or how,  
keep Corn from Crow.
  - Trench, hedge, and furrow,  
that water may thozow.  
Deep dike saves much,  
for dyobers, and such.
  - Amend marsh wall,  
trap holes and all.
  - Weld Bulls and Rams,  
lew ponds, amend dams.  
Sell webster thy wooll,  
fruit gather, grapes pull!  
For fear of dyas,  
go gather thy crabs.
  - Bluck fruit to last,  
when Michael is past.
  - Forgeric not,  
fruit bruised will rot.  
Light ladder and long,  
both tre least wrong,  
go gather with skill,  
and gather that will.
  - Wive hve good cony,  
for lawe and for hony.  
No dividing of hve,  
till years past five.
  - Good dwelling give Bee,  
or hence goes the med.
  - Put Bees in hie,  
for Wallontide's nigh:  
23 With

- 23 With Bore (good Cis)  
let nothing be amiss.  
24 Earle hemp let græn,  
now pluckt up clean.  
Drown hemp as you need,  
once had out his seed,  
I pray the good wit,  
drown hemp in a pit.  
25 Of all the rest,  
white hemp is best.  
Let skillful be gotten,  
lest hemp prove rotten.  
26 Set strawberries wise,  
I love them for life.  
27 Plant Kelspe and Kose,  
and such as those.  
28 Go gather up Past,  
pat time be past.  
Past fays up swine,  
Past kills up kine.  
29 Let hog be rung,  
both old and young.  
30 Past upon oke,  
no longer unpoke.  
If Hog do cry,  
give ear and eye.  
31 Hogs haunting coyn,  
may not be boyn.  
32 Good neighbour thou,  
Good custom allow,  
No scaring with dog,  
whilst Past is for Hog.  
33 Get home with thy brake,  
to bren with and bake,  
to cover the shed,  
dye over the head  
to lie under Cow,  
to rot under mow,  
to serbe to burn,  
for many a turn.  
34 To saw pit saw,  
boord long to saw,  
let timber be hail,  
lest profit do quail.  
such boord and pale,  
is ready sale.  
35 Sawd stab let lie,  
for stable and stie:  
sawdust spread thick  
Pakes Ally trick.  
36 Keep safe thy fence,  
scarce break hedge thence,  
A dyab and a knave,  
will promise to have.  
37 Park wind and Spoon,  
at midnight and noon:  
some rigs thy plow,  
some milks thy Cow.  
38 Red cur or black,  
few prowlers lack,  
39 Some steal, some pilch,  
some always slich,  
spark losses with grief,  
throug prowling thief.  
Thus endeth Septembers ab-  
strac, agreeing with Septem-  
bers husbandry.

Other

## Septembers Husbandry.

25

Other short remem-  
brances,

Now friend, as ye wish,  
go sever thy fish;  
When friend shall come,  
to be sure of some.

Thy ponds renew,  
put Gees in stew,

to live till Lent,  
and then to be spent.

Set pyre or prim,  
set bor like him.  
Set gilliflowers all,  
that grows on the wall.

Set herbs some moze,  
for winter stoze.  
Sow seeds for pot,  
for flowers sow not.

Thus endeth Septembers short remembrances.

### Septembers Husbandry. Chap. 17.

September blow soft,  
Till fruit be in lost.

Forgotten month past,  
Do now at the last.

**A**t Michaelmas lightly new Farmer comes in,  
new husbandry forceth new begin:  
Old Farmer still taking the time to him given,  
makes August to last unto Michaelmas even,  
2 New Farmer may enter (as Champions say)  
on all that is fallow, at Lent Lady day.  
In woodland old Farmer to that will not yield,  
for losing of pasture, and seed of his field.  
3 Provide against Michaelmas bargain to make,  
for farm to give over, to keep, or to take:  
In doing of either let wick bear a stock,  
for buying or selling of a pig in a poke.  
4 Good farm and well stoze, good housing and pye,  
good corn, and good bayre, good market and nie:  
Good shepheard, good till-man, good Jack and good Gilt,  
makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill.  
5 Let pasture be sweet, and fenced about,  
and till age set forward as needeth without:  
Before you do open your purse to begin,  
with any thing doing for fancy within.

Farm take, or  
give over.

Twelve good  
properties.



## Husbandly Furniture.

6 No stozing of pasture with haggagely tic,  
with ragged and aged, and what hit :  
Let carren and barren be shifted away,  
for best is the best, what shewer ye pay.

Strong and  
light:

7 Hozle, Dren, plough, rumbel, cart, wagon and wozing,  
the lighter and stronger, the greater thy gain :  
The seil and the sed, with the sheal and the puzle,  
the lighter in substance, for profit the wozle.

8 To bozzow to day, and to grow to mifs,  
for lender of bozzower, nowance it is :

Then have of thine own without lending unspile,  
what followeth needful, here learn if thou wilt.

## A direction to Husbandly Furniture.

Barn furniture:

1 Barn locked, gose ladder, short pitchfork and long,  
flail, strawfork and rake, with a fan that is strong.  
Willing, cartnabe and bushel, peck, strike, ready hand,  
get casting shovel, broom, and a sack with a band.

Stable furni-  
ture.

2 A stable well planked, with a key and a lock,  
walls strongly well lined, to bear of a knock :

A rack and a manger good litter and hay,  
fwer chaff and some straw ever every day.

3 A pitch-fork, a dung-fork, tve, skep, and a bin,  
a broom, and a pail to put water therein :

A hand-barrow, wheel-barrow, shovel and a spade,  
curry-comb, main-comb, and a whip for a jade.

4 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nail,  
an apron and szers for haye and for tall.

Whole bzidle and saddle with leather and nail,  
with collars and harness, for shiller and all.

5 A pannel, and wanty pack-saddle, and pig,  
with line to fetch litter, and ballers for head :

With crotchets and pins to hang crutcher thevorn,  
and stable fast chained, that nothing be gon.

Cart furniture:

6 Strong axle-tree cart that is cloused and hob,  
cart-ladder and wimble, with piercer and pod :

Wheel ladder for harrow, right pitch-fork and rough,  
shave whiplash well knotted and cartrope strong.

A room is half  
a quarter,

7 Then sacks, whereof every one sheweth a room,  
a pulling hook handsome for bulles and broom :

Light

- Light tumbrel and dung-stone, for easing sir wag,  
 shovel, pick-ar, and mattock, with bottle and bag,  
 8 A grind-stone, a whet-stone, a hatchet and bill,  
 with hammer and English nail sorted with skill :  
 A frower of Iron for cleaving of Lath,  
 with roll for a saw-pit, good husbandry hatch.  
 9 A shoꝝ saw and long saw to cut at two logs,  
 an ax and an ads to make troff for thy hogs :  
 A dobert court beetle, and wedges with stæll,  
 strong leaver to raise up the block from the wheell.  
 10 Two ploughs and plough chains, 2. culters, 3. shares,  
 with ground clouts and sibe clouts for soil that so cares.  
 With Dr-bowes and Dr-pokes, and other things mo,  
 for Dr-tæm and Hozle-tæm, in plough for to go,  
 11 A plough beetle, plough-staff to further the plough,  
 great clod to asunder, that breaketh so rough :  
 A sled for a plough, and another for blocks,  
 for chimney in winter to burn up their docks.  
 12 Sedge, collars for plough hozle, for lightness of neck.  
 good sæd, and good sower, and also sæd peck :  
 Strong Dren and Hoxles, well-shod and well clab,  
 well meated and used for making chæ sæd.  
 13 A barly rake toothed with Iron and stæll,  
 like hart of harrows, and rowler both wæll,  
 A sling for a mother, a how for a boy,  
 a whip for a carter is hoigh de la roy.  
 14 A bushliche and grafsliche, with risle to stand,  
 a cradle for Barly, with rub-stone and sand :  
 Sharp sickle and weeding-hook, hay-fork and rake,  
 a meak for the pease, and to string up the brake.  
 15 Shozt rakes for to gather up Barly to bind,  
 and greater to rake up such leavings behind :  
 A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,  
 a pike for to pike them up handsome to dye.  
 16 A skuttle or skrien to rid soil fro the coꝝn,  
 and shearing sheers ready for they to be shozn :  
 A fork and a hook, to be tampyng in clay,  
 a lath-hammer, a trowel, a hod or a tray.  
 17 Strong poke for a hog with twicher and rings,  
 with tar in a tar-pot for dangerous things :

Husbandry  
tools.

Plough-fur-  
niture.

Harvest tools.

## Husbandly Furniture.

- A ship mark, a tar-kettle, little or much,  
two pottles of tar, to a bottle of pitch.
- 18 Long ladder to hang all along by the wall,  
to reach for a need to the top of a hall :
- Beam, scales, with the weights that be sealed and true,  
sharp moullspare with barbs, that the moults do so rue.
- 19 Sharp cutting spade for the dividing of moor,  
with skuppit and skavel the marshmen allow :
- A sickle to cut with, a dibal and crombe,  
for draining of ditches that noys the at home.
- 20 A clabe-stock, a rabbit-stock Carpenters crabe,  
and seasoned Timber for pin-wood to have :
- A Jack for to saw upon felwel for fire,  
for sparing of fire-wood, and sticks fro the wire.
- 21 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with hoel-lock and pad,  
a cow-house for winter, so meet to be had :
- A kie for a boar, and a hogscote for hog,  
a roost for thy hens, and a couch for thy dog.

## Here endeth Husbandly Furniture.

- Sowing of Rye. 9. Thy ch seed, and to fanning, September doth cry,  
get plough to the field, and be sowing of Rye :  
To harrow the ridges per ever ye strike,  
is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
- 10 Sow timely thy white wheat, sow Rye in the dust,  
let seed have their lodging, let soil have her lust :
- Let Rye be partaker of Michaelmas spring,  
to bear out the hardness that winter doth bring.
- 11 Some mixeth to millet the Rye with the wheat,  
Tems lobe on his table to have for to eat :
- But sow it not mixed to grow so on land,  
lest Rye carry wheat till it shed as it stand.
- 12 If soil do desire to have Rye with wheat,  
by growing together for safety more great :
- Let white-wheat be tone, be it dear, be it cheap,  
the sooner to ripe for the sickle to reap.
- 13 Though Beans be in sowing but scattered in,  
yet wheat, Rye and Peason I lobe not too thin :
- Sow Barly and Medge with a plentiful hand,  
lest weed stead of seed overgroweth thy land,

- 14 As sooner a sowing, but out by and by,  
with mother or boy that alarum can cry :  
And let them be armed with sling or with bow,  
to scare away Pigeon, the Kook and the Crow.
- 15 Seed sown, draw a furrow the water to drain,  
and dike up such ends as in harms do remain :  
For drying of Cattel, or robing that way,  
which being prevented, ye hinder the prey.
- 16 Saint Michael doth bid thee amend the marsh wall  
the bzeck and the crabhole, the foze land and all :  
One noble in season bestowed thereon,  
may save thee an hundred per winter be gone.
- 17 Now gels with the gelder the Ram and the Bull,  
setw pounds, amend dams, and sell webster thy Wool :  
Out-fruit go and gather, but not in the dew,  
with crab and with walnut, for fear of a shew.
- 18 The Spoon in the wane, gather fruit for to last,  
but winter fruit gather, when Michael is past :  
Though mitchers that love not to buy nor to crave,  
make some gather sooner, else few for to have.
- 19 Fruit gathered too timely, will taste of the wood,  
will shrink and be bitter, and seldom prove good :  
So fruit that is shaken or beat off a tree,  
with bruising in falling soon faulty will be.
- 20 Now buzz up the bees that thou mindest to drive,  
at Midsummer drive them, and save them alive :  
Place hive in good air, set southly in warm,  
and take in due season, wax, honie, and swarm.
- 21 Set hive on a plank (not too low by the ground)  
where herb with the flower may compass it round,  
And boards to defend it from North and North-east,  
from showers and rubbish, from vermine and beast.
- 22 At Michaelmas safely go tie up thy Boze,  
lest straying abroad ye do see him no moze :  
The sooner the better, for hollantide nigh,  
and better he bawnerth if hard he doth lie.
- 23 Shift Boze for ill air, as best ye do think,  
and twice aday give him fresh water to drinke :  
And diligent Citley, my dairy good wench,  
make cleanly his cabin for meadling and stench.

Gathering of  
fruit.

Driving of  
Bees.

24 Now

24 Now pluck up thy Hemp, and go beat out the seed,  
and afterward water it; as yet have need:  
But not in the river where cartels should drink,  
for poisoning of them and the people with drink.

White Hemp  
best sold.

25 Hemp housewifely used, looks clearly and bright,  
and selleth it self by the colour so white:  
Some useth to water it, but some do it not,  
be skillfull in doing for fear it do rot.

26 Wife into thy garden, and let me a plot,  
with strawberry roots, the best to be got:  
Such growing abroad among thorns in the wood,  
well chosen and picked, prove excellent good.

Goo'berries  
and Respis.

27 The berry, respis, and gooseberry too,  
look now to be planted, as other things do:

The gooseberry, respis, and roses, all three,  
with strawberries under thorn, crimly agree.

Gathering of  
Mast.

28 To gather some mast, it shall stand thee upon,  
with servant and chylde, yea mast be all gon:  
Some left among bushes, shall pleasure thy swine,  
for fear of a mischief, keep acrois from him.

29 For rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,  
which being well ringed, the better doth feed:  
Though young with their elders, will lightly keep best,  
yet spare not to ringle both great and the rest.

Yoking of  
Hogs.

30 Poke seldom thy swine, while slack time doth last,  
for divers misfortunes that happen too fast:

¶ If ye do fancie whole ear of the hog,  
give ear to ill neighbour, and ear to his dog.

31 Keep hog, I advise thee, from meadow and corn,  
for out aloud crying that ere he was born:

Such lawless to hunting, doth often and long,  
if dog let him chanting he doth thee no wrong.

32 Where love among neighbours doth bear any stroke,  
while slack-time endureth, men use not to poke:

¶ Yet surely ringing is needfull and good,  
till frost do invite them to bakes in the wood.

33 Get home with thy bakes yea summer be gon,  
for teddered cattle, to sit thereupon:

To cover thy hovel, to brew and to bake,  
to lie in the bottom where hovel ye make.

Ring of  
Hogs.

34. Sawe sawe out your timber for board and for pale,  
to have it unshaken, and ready to sale:  
Bestowed and strike it, and lay it aright,  
to find in the patch to be ready in plight.  
35. Have stab of thy timber, for stable and ste,  
for horse and for dog, the more cleanly to lie:  
Have sawe, and pick out, and chise to line,  
for alleys to walk in, with neighbour of thine.  
36. Keep safely and warily thy uttermost fence,  
with opt-gay, or break hedge, do seldom offence:  
Such run about prowlers by night and by day,  
see punished fully for prowling away.  
37. At noon if it bloweth, or night if it shine,  
out treadeth Hugh make hitc with hook and with line,  
Whiles Gillel his blade, is a milking thy cow,  
for Hugh is a rigging thy gate or thy plow.  
38. Such walk with a black, or a red little cur,  
that open will quickly if any thing stir:  
Then squatteth the matter or scudgeth away,  
and after dog runneth as fast as he may.  
39. Some prowleth for fowel, mid some away rig  
fat goole and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig;  
Some prowleth for acorns, to fat up their swine,  
for coze and for apples, and all that is thine.

Thus endeth Septembers husbandry.

Octobers Abstract. Chap. xvi.

**L**ay dy up and round,  
for barly thy ground.

2. Too late doth kill,  
too soon as ill.  
3. Pails litle and great,  
pick clean seed wheat.  
Good ground doth crave,  
choise seed to have.  
Flails lustily chock,  
lest plow seed lack.  
4. Seed first go fetch,  
for edish or etch,

soil perfectly know  
per edish or etch.

5. White wheat, if ye please,  
sow now upon pease.  
Sow first the best,  
and then the rest.  
6. Who soweth in rain,  
hath toiled for his pain.  
7. But worse shall be sped,  
that soweth ill seed.  
8. Now better than latter,  
draw sallow for water.

Keep



- keep Crowes good soon,  
 for sowing is done.  
 8 Each soil no vain,  
 for every grain.  
 Though soil be but bad,  
 some corn may be had.  
 9 Naught prove, naught crave,  
 naught venture, naught have.  
 10 One crop and away,  
 some Country may say.  
 11 All gravel and sand,  
 is not the best land.  
 A rotten mould,  
 is land worth gold.  
 12 Why wheat is smitten,  
 good lesson is written.  
 13 The judgement of some,  
 how chistles do come.  
 14 A judgement right,  
 of land in plight.  
 Land all forloren,  
 not good for corn.  
 15 Land barren doth bear,  
 small straw, short ear.  
 16 Here mayst thou read,  
 for soil what seed.  
 17 This tri'd e'ry hour,  
 best grain, most flour.  
 18 Gols corn much bzan,  
 the Baker doth ban.  
 19 What croppers be,  
 hear learn to see.  
 20 Few after-crop much,  
 but novies and such.  
 21 Some woodland may crave,  
 three crops he may take.  
 22 First barley, then pease,  
 then wheat if you please.  
 23 Two crops and away,  
 must Champion say.  
 24 Where barley did grow,  
 lay wheat to sow.  
 Yet better I think,  
 sow pease after drink.  
 And then if you please,  
 sow wheat after pease.  
 25 What Champion knows,  
 that custom shows.  
 26 First barley yet rise,  
 then pease by and by.  
 When fallow for wheat,  
 is husbandry great.  
 27 A remedy lent,  
 where pease lack vent,  
 fat pease-fed swine,  
 for Dover is fine.  
 28 Each divers soil,  
 hath divers toil.  
 29 Some countries use,  
 that some refuse.  
 30 For wheat ill land,  
 where water doth stand,  
 sow pease or dyedge,  
 below in that redge.  
 31 Sow accons to prove,  
 that timber do love.  
 32 Sow hastings now,  
 if land it allow.  
 33 Learn soon to get,  
 a good quickset.  
 34 For fear of the worst,  
 make fat away first.  
 35 Fat that no more,  
 yet kept for store.  
 36 Hide carrion in grave,  
 least nypance to have.  
 37 Hog meaded kill,  
 for Fleming that will:  
 38 With pease do it and bake,  
 some brew and some bake:  
 39



- 39 Old coze worth gold,  
so kept as it should.  
40 Much profit is reapt,  
by does well kept.  
41 Deep does upon bow,  
for fir of thy Cow.  
42 Of verges be sure  
poor cattel to cure.

Thus endeth Octobers abstract,  
agréeing with Octobers hus-  
bandry.

Other short remembrances.

Cis have an eye,  
to Boze in stie,  
By malt ill-kept;  
Friend ringle thy hog,  
for fear of a dog.  
Rye straw up stak,  
least thacker do lack.  
Wheat straw dry save,  
for cattel to hade.  
Wheat chaff lay up dry,  
in safety to ly.

Spake handson a bin,  
for chaff to lie in.  
(Seed thest) thou shalt  
thyself barly es spalt,  
Cut bushes to hedge,  
fence meadow and rege.  
Stamp crabs that may  
for rotting away.  
Spake verges and perry,  
low kernel and berry.  
Now gather us fruit,  
of every suit.  
Barly wall too slight,  
strength now, or good night,  
Spent walls of mud:  
for now it is good.  
Where soil is of sand,  
quick let out of hand.  
To plots not full,  
adde hyamble and bull.  
For set no bar,  
whilst month hath an R.  
Like note thou shalt:  
When now to last,  
till winter be past.

Thus endeth Octobers short remembrances.

Octobers Husbandry. Chap. 17.

October good blast,  
To blow the hog wall;

Forgotten month past,  
Do now at the last.

**N**ow lay up thy barly land, by as ye can,  
when ever you sow it, so look for it than.  
Get daily befozehand be never behind,  
least winter preventing, do alter thy mind.  
2 Who laveth up fallow, too soon or too wet,  
with noyances many, doth Barly beler.  
For weed and the water so soketh and sucks,  
that goodness from either it utterly plucks.

When sowing.

3. Great Rain in September, when timely sowing, will befall; Michaelmas  
October for wheat sowing, will befall as fast: Altho' it be a sign of  
If weather will suffer, this counsel I give, leave sowing of wheat, before Wallowmas eve,

4. Where wheat upon such ye mind to sow, let that be the first of the wheat ye do sow

Best wheat first  
sow.

He seemeth to be right, and counsel to bring, that giveth is purposed in Michaelmas Spring,

5. White wheat upon such, each doth grow as he would, but fallow is best, if we do as we should,

Yet where, how, and when ye intend to begin, let ever the finest be first sown in.

6. Who soweth in the fallow it will take, who soweth in the fallow, he is ever in fears.

Who soweth in the fallow, he is ever in fears, bath eye-love and with a roe at hand.

7. Good husbandry is to sow, that rain, when it cometh, may run away

Then stir about with a rake and bow, take perill of the fallow of the Crow.

A digression to the usage of divers Countries.

concerning Tillage.

Each soil hath a liking of every grain,

not barley and wheat for every vaine:

Yet know I no Country so barren of soil,

but some kind of Corn may be gotten with toil.

9. In Bancham where I lie, but no Barly did grow,

good Barly I had as a many did sow.

Five team of an aker, I truly was paid,

for thirty load much of each aker so laid.

10. Suffolk again, whereas wheat never grew,

good husbandry used, good wheat-land I knew:

This proverb experience long ago gave,

that nothing who soweth, nothing shall have.

11. As gravel and sand is for wheat, and not wheat,

it yieldeth her burthen so soon the more wheat.

So Deaton and Barly will not in sand,

but rather in clay, or some richer land.

12. The sometimes is, that it is as it grows,

for pride or for poverty, made to know.

- Too lusty of courage, for wheats will not well,  
nor after his peeler he loveth to dwell.
- 13 Much wetness, hay cooling, and laines out of heart,  
make chistles a number forch with to upstart:  
If chistles to growing prove lusty and long,  
it signifieth land to be lusty and strong.
- 14 As land full of tilth, and hearty good plight,  
yields blade to a length, and increaseth in might:  
So crop upon crop, upon whose courage we doubt,  
yields blade for a hay, but it holdeth not out.
- 15 The straw and the ear to have bigness and length,  
betokeneth land to be good, and in strength:  
If ear be but short and straw be but small,  
it signifieth bareness, and barren with all.
- 16 White-wheat, or else red, red ribet or white,  
far passeth all other, for land that is light:  
White pollard or red, that is richly is set,  
for land that is heavy is best ye can get.
- 17 Pain wheat that is mixed with white and with red,  
is next to the best in the market and head:  
So Turkey or Purkey wheat, many do love,  
because it is floury, as others above.
- 18 Gray wheat is the grossest, yet good for the clay,  
though worst for the market, as farmers may say:  
Such like unto his be his properties found,  
course flower, much bran, and a peeler of ground.
- 19 Oats, Rye, or else Barley, and wheat that is gray,  
bring land out of confusion and soon to decay:  
One after another, no comfort between,  
is crop upon crop as will quickly be seen.
- 20 Still crop upon crop many farmers do take,  
and reap little profit for greediness sake:  
Though bread-corn and drink-corn, such croppes do stand,  
count Deason or bank, as a comfort to land.
- 21 Good land that is several, crops may have chye,  
in Champion country it may not to be:  
Th'one taketh his season, as countryers may,  
the other with reason may otherwise say.
- 22 Some useth at first a good fallow to make,  
to sow thereon Barley the better to take.

Crop upon  
crop.

Nert that to sow Pease, and of that to sow wheat, not to plow  
then fallow again, or lay for thy Peas.

23 First Rie any then Barley, the champion saps,  
or wheat before barley, be champion ways:  
But drink before bread, with Pipeleser men,  
then lay on moze compass, and fallow agen.

24 Where barly ye sow after Rie, or elle wheat,  
if land be unlusky, the crop is not great:  
So lose ye your cost, to pour corbie and smart,  
and land over burdened is clean out of heart.

25 Exceptions take of the Champion land,  
from lping along from that at thy hand.  
(Just by) ye may comfozt with compass, at will,  
far off ye must comfozt with favour and skill.

26 Where Rie or elle wheat, either barly ye sow,  
let codware be nert thereupon so, to grow,  
Thus having two crops, whereof codware is ton,  
thou hast the les need to lay cost thereupon.

27 Some say fro the market delight not is pease,  
for that every chappman then leem not to please:  
If vent of the market place leeme the not well,  
let hogs up a fatting to dyve or to sell.

28 Two crops of a fallow enriched the plough,  
though tone be of pease, tis land good enough:  
One crop and a fallow some soil will abide,  
where if ye go further, lay profit aside.

29 Where peason ye had, and a fallow thereon,  
so wheat ye may well, without dung thereupon:  
New broken up land, or without water opprest:  
or overmuch dinged, for wheat is not best.

30 Where water all winter anpoveth too much,  
bestow not thy wheat upon land that is such:  
But rather sow Oats, or elle bullmong there,  
gray peason, or Muncivale, fitches or Tare.

31 Sow Acres ye owners, that timber do love,  
sow Hoy and Rie with them, the better to prove.  
If cattle or Cony may enter to crop,  
young Oak is in danger of losing his top.

32 Who pelcobs delighteth to have with the first,  
if now he do sow them, I think it not worst:

The

The greener thy peason, and warmer thy room,  
more lusty the layer, more plenty they come.

33 Go plough up or delve up, advised with skill,  
the breadth of a ridge, and in length as ye will :

Where speedy quickset for a fence ye will draw  
to sow in the seed of bumble and ham.

34 Though plenty of Acorns the porkling to fat,  
not taken in season may perish by that :

If rattling or swelling get once in the throat,  
thou lovest thy porkling a crown to a groat.

35 What every thing fat is, a gain if it fall,  
thou ventrest the thing and the fatness withall :

The fatter the better, to sell or to kill,  
but not to continue make, proof if ye will.

36 What ever thing dieth, go bury or burn,  
for tainting of ground, or a wozler ill turn :

Such pestilent smell of a carently thing,  
to cattel and people great peril may bring.

37 Thy mealeled Bacon-Hog, Sow or thy Bore,  
shut up for to heal for infecting thy store :

kill it for Bacon, or soule it to sell,  
for Flemming that loves it so daintily well.

38 With straw, with pease bolt, with fern and the brake,  
for sparing of setwel, some brew and do bake :

And heatech their Copper for seething of grains,  
good servant rewarded refuseth no pains.

39 Good bread-corn any drink-corn full yr weeks kept,  
is better than new, that at harvest is reapt :

But fusty thy bread-corn, and bowbeaten malt,  
for health or for profit find nopsome thou shalt.

40 By the end of October go gather up flocks,  
have thou in reabins plenty of those :

And keep them in bedstraw, or still in the bow,  
to stay both the flux of thy self and thy Cow.

41 Seeth water and plump therein plenty of flocks,  
mix Chalk that is dyed in powder with those :

Which so if you give with the water and Chalk,  
thou makest the lax from thy cow away walk.

42 Be sure of Virgins (a gallon at the least)  
so good for the kitchin, so needful for beast :

A disease in  
fat hogs.

Burying of  
dead cattel.

Old wheat bet-  
ter than new.

A medicine of  
the Bow si x.

It helpeth thy cattel to fable and to faine,  
if timely such cattel dost thou acquaint.

Thus endeth Octobers Husbandry.

- L**et hog once fat,  
lose nothing of that.  
When maffe is gon,  
Hog falleth anon.  
Witil fat up some,  
till Whobetide come,  
Now porke and houle,  
bears tacks in houle.
- 2 Put barly to malting,  
lay fitches a salting.  
Thzough folly too beastyly,  
much Bacon is reasty.
- 3 Some winnow some saw,  
some cast that saw.  
In casting provide,  
for seed lay aside.
- 4 Thzesh barly thou halt  
for chappin to malt.  
Else thzesh no more,  
but for thy store.
- 5 Will parch thzesh wheat,  
but as pe do eat.  
Least Baker forlake it,  
if fullness take it.
- 6 No chaff in bin,  
pakes horse look thin.
- 7 Sew hasting now,  
that hasting allow.
- 8 They buy it full dear,  
in winter that rear.
- 9 Few fowls, less wine,  
rear now seiend mine.
- 10 What loss, what waste,  
thzough raving cuts.
- 11 Make mactlemas bief,  
beet meat is a chief.
- 12 Set garlick and pease,  
saue Edmund to please.
- 13 When rats takes place,  
to thzething apace.
- 14 Had barn, too rough,  
mires all at plough.  
Witch hail and wypps,  
fat ven thout skips.
- 15 Some thzething by task  
will steal and not ask.  
Wich thzethers at night,  
walk seldom home light.  
Some coze away lag,  
in bottle and bag.  
Some steal for a sett  
Eggs out of the nest.
- 16 Lay stover up dry,  
in oves to lie.  
Two; bullock doth crave  
fresh straw to have.
- 17 Make weekly up stover,  
though thzethers do lower.  
Lay grain in loft.  
and turn it oft.
- 18 For muck regard,  
make clean foul yard.  
Lay straw to rot,  
in warty plot.
- 19 Headland up plow,  
for compass snow.
- 20 For beards good store,  
trenchy garden more.



- 21 At midnight try, *For hole, be mine,*  
foul pydyes to fy, *heat him to swine,*
  - 22 Kid chimney of foot, *Whe hog to the wood,*  
from top to foot. *Whe roots be good.*
  - 23 In stable put now, *For mischief that falls,*  
thy horse for to plow, *look well to thy sparch walls.*
  - 24 Good horse let pet with, *Whe layer get near,*  
lay muck upon hill. *and plenty of meat.*
  - 25 Cut mole-hills that stand, *Cure catcol chancureth,*  
so thick upon land, *poor bene of soon hurteth.*
- Thus endeth Novembers ad- *Good neighbour mine,*  
fract, agreeing with Novem- *thy well thy swine.*  
bers husbandry. *Such winter may serve,*  
*Hog-ringer will serve.*

Other short remembrances, *In froth thy dog,*  
*front hunting of dog,*

Here endeth Novembers short remembrance.

Novembers Husbandry.

November take sail, *Forget me not passy,*  
Let Ship no more sail. *Do now as the last.*

**A** Ballantive slaughtering entereth in, *and then doth the husbandmans feasting begin,*  
From thence unto Whitsontide, *kill woe and chert some,*  
their offal for houthold the better will come.

2 Thy dyge and thy barley go thysh out to male, *let maller be running, elle lose it thou shalt :*

The increase for a leam, *is a bushel for those,*  
had elle the barley, *of thine much more.*

3 Some useth to binden, *some use to fan,*  
some useth to rub it, *as clean as they can :*  
For seed go and call it, *for making use so,*  
but get out the cockle, *and then let it go.*

4 Thresh thy barley pet, *but as need shall require,*  
fresh threshed for Robert by castle desire :  
And therefore that threshing for beares ye may,  
till Candlemas coming, *for sparing of hay.*

5 Such wheat as ye keep, *for the baker to buy,*  
unthreshed till sparch in the sheaf let it lie :

Threshing of  
Barley.

Heall



Threshing of  
wheat.

Chaff of corn.

Mareilmas  
beef.

Sergarlick and  
beans.

Corn-stalks.

- Least soistines take it, if sooner ye thresh it,  
although by oft turning ye seem to refresh it.
- 6 Save chaff of the barley, of wheat and of rie,  
from feathers and soistines, where it doth lie:  
Which mixed with corn being sifted of dust,  
to give to thy cattel when serve them ye must.
- 7 Green peason or hastinges at Yalloutide sow,  
in hearty good soil he requireth to grow:  
Gray peason or runcibals chierly to stand,  
at Candlemas sow with a plentiful hand.
- 8 Leave latewardly rearing, keep now no more swine,  
but such as thou maist with the offal of chine:  
Except ye have wherewith to fat them away,  
the fewer thou keepest, keep better thou may.
- 9 To rear up much poultry, and want the barn-door,  
is nought for the poulter, any worse for the poor:  
So now to keep hogs, and to sterke them for meat,  
is as to keep dogs for to baul in the street.
- 10 As cat a good mouser: is needful in house,  
because for her commons, she killeth the mouse:  
So ravening curs, as many do keep,  
makes master want meat, and his dog to kill keep.
- 11 For Easter at Martilmas hang up a Bief,  
for stall-fed and pease-fed, play pick-purse the thief:  
With that and the like, yer grais bief come in,  
thy folk shall look chierly when others look thin.
- 12 Set garlick and beans at St. Commun the Kings,  
the Spoon in the wain, thereon hangeth a thing:  
The increase of a pottle, (well proved of some)  
shall pleasure thy household yer peascod time come.
- 13 When rain is a let to thy doings abroad,  
let thyethers a threshing, to lay on good load:  
Thresh clean ye must bid them, though lesser they earn,  
and looking to thide, have an eye to thy barn.
- 14 Take heed to thy man, in his fury and heat,  
with plough-staff and whipstock for maiming thy neat:  
To thyether for hunting of Cow with his staff,  
or for making thy hen to playATTLE-up-tail.
- 15 Some pffering Thyether will walk with a staff,  
and carry home coyn as it is in the chaff:

And

And some in his bottle of leather so great,  
will carry home daily both barley and wheat.

16 If house-room will serve thee, lay stober up thy  
and every sort by it self for to lie:

Or stock it for litter, if room be too poor,  
and chatch out the residue nying the door.

17 Cause weekly thy chesher to make up his stoor,  
though storfull and pilferer, the eat of our

Take tub for a season, take sack for a shift,  
yet garner for gain, is the better for thift.

18 All manner of straw that is scatter'd in yard,  
good husbandly husbands have daily regard,

In pit full of water the same to bestow,  
where lying to rot, thereof profit to grow.

19 Now plow up thy headland, or delve it with spade,  
where otherwile profit but little is made:

And cast it up high upon hillocks to stand,  
that winter may rot it to compass thy land.

20 If Garden require, now trench it pe deep,  
one trench not a yard from another

Which being well filled with duck by and by,  
go cover with mould for a season to lie.

21 Foul privies are now to be cleansed, and stye,  
let night be appointed such baggage to hide

Which buried in Gardens in trenches allow,  
shall make many things better to grow

22 The chimney-stoory would now be made clean,  
for fear of mischaunces too oftentimes seen:

Old chimney and sooty, if fire once take,  
by burning and breaking down mischief they make,

23 When ploughing is ended, and pasture not great,  
then stable the horses, and send them with meat.

Let season be day, when ye take them to house,  
for danger of nits, or for fear of a louse.

24 Lay compass up handsonly round on a hill,  
to walk in thy yard at thy pleasure and will:

More compass it maketh, and handson the plot,  
if house-keeper daily forgetteth it not.

25 Make hillocks of molehills in field throughout,  
and so to remain till the year go about:

Trenching of  
Gardens.

Saving of  
Dung.

Spake also the like, whereas plots be too hie,  
all winter a rotting, for compass to lie,

Thus endeth Decembers husbandry.

Decembers Abstract Chap. xx.

- N**O season to hedge,  
get hie and wedge,  
Cleave logs now all,  
for kitchen and hall.  
2 Dull working tools,  
soon courage cools.  
3 Leave off tittle tattle,  
go serve your cattle.  
Serve young pigs eldes,  
alone by themselves.  
4 Warm bath for neat,  
worth half their meat.  
The elder that nurseth  
the younger soon burneth.  
5 House cow that is old,  
while winter doth hold.  
6 But once in a day,  
to drink, and to play.  
7 Get trust to serve,  
lest cattle do sterbe.  
And such as in the  
may help at a need.  
8 Observe this law,  
in serving your swine.  
9 In walking about,  
good folk (pie out).  
10 At full and at change,  
spring tides are strange.  
If doubt ye fray,  
dive cattle away.  
11 Dank King forgo,  
will quickly rot.  
12 Here learn, and try,
- to turn it and dyp.  
13 Both stocks remove,  
that Richards love.  
14 Set stocks to grow,  
too chick, nor too late.  
Set now as they come,  
both Cherry and Whin.  
15 Whie, hog, and ill bent,  
bush stock to ill feed.  
16 At Christmas is good,  
to let thy horse blood.  
17 Spark e're what rattle,  
of culls in stable.  
18 Spit well (old gaff)  
hops epe with chaff.  
19 Jack nor Gilly,  
seth corn at will.  
20 Some comen gift,  
to make hard stuff.  
21 Some cattle will face,  
some will face.  
22 Fitcher and cat,  
be both wate.  
23 Care the which skill,  
care the which skill.  
24 Wine strawberries use,  
to save their life.  
25 More paper at all,  
now cover ye shall.  
26 Help bees sweecorn,  
with liquer and honey.  
27 Get campers a hall,  
to camp the ewichall.

Thus.

# Decembers Husbandry.

43

Thus endeth Decembers Ab-  
 stract agraving with Decembers  
 Husbandry.

## Other short remembrances.

Let Christmas spy,  
 pard clean to fy.  
 No labour, no sweat,  
 go labour for heat.  
 Feed doves, but kill not,  
 if sty them ye will not.  
 Fat hog (per ye kill it)  
 or else ye do spill it.  
 Put of in stall,  
 per of do fall.  
 Who seeth her grains,

hath profit for pains.  
 His garden of mallow,  
 plant willow and fallow.  
 Let boze life render,  
 se byawm sod tender,  
 for wise fruit buy.  
 for Christmas pie.  
 All bread and ill drink,  
 make many ill think.  
 Both meat and cost,  
 ill dyessed half lost.  
 Who hath where withall,  
 may cheer when he shall:  
 But charged man,  
 must cheer when he can.

Thus endeth Decembers  
 short Remembrances.

## Decembers Husbandry. Chap. xxi.

O dirty December.

For Christmas remember.

Forgotten moneth pass,

Do now at the last.

**W**hen frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge,  
 then get thee a heat with thy battle and wedge.  
 Once Hallowmas come and a fire in thy hall.  
 Such silvers do well, for to lie by the wall.  
 2 Get grindstone and whetstone, for tools that is dull  
 or often be letted, and fretted belly full:  
 A wheel barrow also be ready to have,  
 at hand of thy servant, thy compas to save.  
 3 Give cattle their fodder, in plot dry and warm,  
 and keep them from myring, and other like harm:  
 Young colts with thy vennels, together go serve,  
 lest lurches by others they happen to serve.  
 4 The rack is commended for saving of dung,  
 so set as the old cannot mischeif the young:  
 In tempest (the wind being northerly, or east)  
 warm bath under hedge is a succour to beast.  
 5 The housing of cattle, while winter both hold,

Beetle and  
 wedges.

Grindingstone  
 and whetstone.

Housing of  
cattel.

is good for all such as are feeble and old :  
It labereth much compals, and warrs a day,  
and spareth thy pasture, for walk of thy shep,  
6 For charges so little, much quiet is wone,  
if strongly and handsomly all things be done :  
But use to untackle them, once in a day,  
to rub and to lick them, to drink and to play.

7 Get trusty to tend them, not lubberly squire,  
that all the day long hath his nose at the fire :  
For trust unto children poor cattel to feed,  
but such as be able to help at a need.

8 Serbe Rye-straw out first, then wheat straw and pease,  
then Barley-straw and barley, then hay if you please ;  
But serbe them with hay while the straw stober last,  
then love they no straw, they had rather to fast.

Forks and  
pekes.

9 Pokes, forks and such other, let Barley spee out,  
and gather the same, as he walketh about :  
And after at leisure, let this be his hire,  
to bath them and trim, at home by the fire.

10 As well at the full of the moon, as the change,  
Sea rages in winter be suddenly strange :  
Then look to thy Marshes, if doubt be to fray,  
for fear of ( Ne forte ) hath cattel away.

11 Both Salt-fish and Ling-fish ( if any ye have )  
through Wisting and drying, from rotting to save ;  
Least winter with moistnes do make it relent,  
and put it in hazard before it be spent.

Howeouse  
ling and ha.  
verdine:

12 Broom fagot is best, to dry Haberdine on,  
lay boozds upon ladder if fagots be gone :  
For breaking in turning, have very good eye,  
and blaine not the wind, so the weather be dry.

13 Good fruit and good plenty both well in the lost,  
then make thee an Orchard, and cherish it oft :  
For plant of for stock lay afozehand to cast,  
but set of remode it per Christmas be past.

An Orchard  
Poinr.

14 Set one from another full forty foot wide,  
to stand as he stood is a part of his pride :  
Boze fair, moze worthy, of rost to remode,  
moze steady ye set it, moze likely to prove.

15 To teach and unteach, in a school is unmet,

to do and undo, to the purse is unswet :

Then Orchard or hop-yard, so trimm'd with cost,  
Should not through folly be spoiled and lost.

17 Per Christmas be pass'd, let hoxle be let blood.

for many a purpose, is doth them much good :

The day of St. Steven, old fathers did use,

if that do mislike thæ, some other day chuse.

18 Look well to thy hoxles in stable, thou must,  
that hay be not fustie, nor chaff full of dust :

Doz stone in thy provender, feathers nor cots,  
nor fed with græ peason, for breeding of bots.

19 Some hoxle-keeper latheth out provender so,  
some Gillian spendal so often doth go

For hogs meas, and hens meat, for that, and for this,  
that coyn-lost emptied, per chapman hath his.

20 Some countries are pinch'd of meadows for hay,  
yet ease it with fitches as well as ye may :

Which inned and cheseth, and husbandly dight,  
keeps labouring cartle in very good plight.

21 In chesething out fitches, one point I will shew,  
first cheseth out for seed of fitches a few :

Theseth few for thy plow-hoxle, cheseth clean for thy cow,  
this order in Dorfolk good husbands allow.

22 If frost do continue, take this for a law,  
the strawberries look to be cover'd with straw :

Laid overly trim, upon trotches and bows,  
and after uncover'd, as weather allows.

23 The Gilliflower also, the skilful do know,  
doth look to be cover'd, in frost and in snow :

The knot and the bozder, and the Rose-mary gay,  
do crabe the like succour for dying away,

24 So look to thy bees, if thy hive be too light,  
set water and honey, with Rose-mary, dight :

Which set in a dish, full of sticks in the hive,  
from danger of famine ye save them alive.

25 In Meadow or pasture (to grow the moze fine)  
let champers be champing in any of thine :

Which if ye do suffer, when low is the spring,  
you gain to your self a commodious thing.

Thus endeth Decembers Husbandry.

Letting horse  
blood.

Breeding of  
the bots.

How to pre-  
serve Bees.

## Of the time, and the year.

## A digression of Hospitality, Chap. 22.

**L**et husbandry sleeping, a while ye must woe,  
 to learn of house-keeping a lesson or two:  
 What ever is lent thee by labour and pain,  
 a time there is lent thee to render it again.  
 Although ye defend it unspent for to be,  
 another shall spend it, no thank unto thee.  
 How ever we climb, to accomplish the mind,  
 we have but a time the best profit to find.

## A description of the time, and year. Chap. 23.

**O**f God to thy doing a time there is lent,  
 which enderth with time, that in doing is spent:  
 For time is it self, but a time for a time,  
 forgotten full soon, as a tune of a chime.  
 In spring time we rear, we sow, and we plant,  
 in Summer get victuals, lest after we want:  
 In harvest we carry in corn, and the fruit,  
 in winter to spend, as we need of each suit.  
 The year I compare, as I find for a truth,  
 the spring unto childhood, the Summer to youth:  
 The harvest to manhood, the Winter to age,  
 all quickly forgot, as a play on the stage.  
 Time past is forgotten, yet men be aware,  
 time present is thought on with wonderfull care:  
 Time coming is feared, and therefore we save,  
 yet oft yet it come, we be gone to the grave.



## A description of life, and riches. Chap. 24.

**W**ho living but daily discern it he may,  
 how life as a shadow doth vanish away:  
 Any nothing to count on, so sure to trust,  
 as sure of death, and to turn to the dust,  
 The lands and the riches that here we possess  
 be none of our own if a God we profess;  
 But lent us of him, as his talent of gold,  
 which being demanded who can it with-hold:  
 God maketh no writing, that justly we say,  
 how long we shall have it, a year or a day:  
 But leave it we must (howsoever we live)  
 when Atrop shall pluck us from hence by the sleeve  
 To death we must stoop, be we high, be we low,  
 but how, and how suddenly, few be that know:  
 What carry we then, but a sheet to the grave,  
 to cover this carcass, of all that we have.

A trop or death.

## A description of House keeping. Chap. 25.

**W**hat then of this talent, while here we remain,  
 but study to yield it, to God with a gain:  
 And that shall we do, if we do it not bid,  
 but use and bestow it, as Christ doth us bid.  
 What good to get riches, by breaking of sleep,  
 but having the same a good house for to keep.  
 Not only to bring a good fame to the door,  
 but also prayer to win of the poor.  
 Of all other doings house-keeping is chief,  
 for daily it helpeth the poor with relief:  
 The neighbor, the stranger, and all that have need,  
 which causeth thy doings the better to speed.  
 Though harken to this, we should ever among,  
 yet chiefly at Christmas, of all the year long;  
 Good cause of that use may appear by the name,  
 though niggardly niggards do kick at the same.

A

A description of the Feast, of the birth of Christ, commonly called Christmas. *Chap. 26.*

**O**F Christ cometh Christmas, the name of the feast,  
 a time full of joy, to the greatest and least:  
 At Christmas was Christ our Saviour born,  
 the world through sin, altogether foreloren.  
 At Christmas the days do begin to take length:  
 of Christ doth religion chieflie take strength:  
 As Christmas is onely a Figure or Trope,  
 so onely is Christ the strength of our hope.  
 At Christmas we banquet the rich with the poore,  
 who then but the Gifter but openeth his doore.  
 At Christmas, of Christ many Carols we sing,  
 and give many giftes, in the joy of that thing.  
 At Christmas, as in Christ, we rejoyce and be glad,  
 as onely of whom our comfort is had.  
 At Christmas we joy altogether with mirth,  
 for his sake that joyed us all with birth.

A description of apt time to spend. *Chap. 27.*

**L**et such (so fantastical) liking not this,  
 nor any thing honest, that ancient is:  
 Give place to the time, that so men we do see,  
 appointed of God as it seemeth to be.  
 At Christmas good husbands have toyn on the ground,  
 with plenty of other things cattel and sheep,  
 all sent them no doubt good houses do keep.  
 At Christmas the hardens of winter doth rage,  
 a griper of all things, and specially of age:  
 Then lightly poore people, the young with the old,  
 be sorest oppressed with hunger and cold.  
 At Christmas by labour is little to get:  
 that wanting, the poorest in danger are set.  
 What season then better of all the whole year,  
 thy needy poore neighbours to comfort and cheer.

Against fantastical scrupulousness. Chap. 28.

**A**t this time and at that time, some make a great matter,  
 Some help not, but hinder the poor with their clatter.  
 Take custom from feasting, what cometh then last,  
 Where one hath a dinner, a hundred shall fast.  
 To dog in the manger some liken I could,  
 That hay will eat none, nor let other that would :  
 Some scarce in a year give a dinner or two,  
 Nor well can abide any other to do.  
 Play thou the good fellow, seek none to misdeem,  
 Disdain not the honest, though merry they seem.  
 For oftentimes seen, no more very a knave,  
 Then he that doth counterfeit most to be grave.

Christmas Husbandly fare. Chap. 29.

**G**ood husband and huswife, now chiefly be glad,  
 Things handsome to have, as they ought to be had :  
 They both provide, against Christmas no care,  
 To wellcome good neighbor, good cheer to have care.  
 Good bread and good drink, a good fire in the hall,  
 Brawn, pudding, and souse, and good mustard withal :  
 Beef, mutton, and pork, bread-pies of the best,  
 Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest,  
 Cheese, apple, and nuts, jolly carols to hear,  
 As then in the countrey is counted good cheer.  
 What cost to good husband is any of this :  
 Good household provision onely it is.  
 Of other the like, I leave out a many,  
 That costeth the husbandman never a penny.

A Christmas Carol, of the Birth of Christ, upon the  
 tune of King Solomon. Chap. 30.

**W**as not Christ our Saviour  
 Sent us from God above :  
 Not for our good behaviour :  
 But onely of his mercy and love :  
 If this be true, as true it is,  
 Truly indeed :  
 Great thanks to God to payd for this,  
 Then had we need.

2 This

## A Christmas Carol.

2 This did our God for very troth,  
to train to him the soul of man,  
And justly to perform the oath :  
to Sara and to Abraham than.  
That through his seed all nations should,  
most blessed be :

As in due time perform he would,  
as now we see.

3 Which wondrously is by ought to pass,  
and in our sight already done,  
by sending as his promise was,  
to comfort us, his only son,  
even Christ ( I mean ) that Virgins child  
in Bethlem born :

that Lamb of God, that Prophet mild,  
with crowned thorn.

4 Such was his love to save us all;  
from danger of the curse of God,  
that we stood in by Adams fall,  
and by our sin deserved rod,  
That through his blood and holy name  
who so believes :

and flee from sin, and abhor the same,  
free mercy he gives,

5. For these glad news this feast doth bring  
to God the Son and holy Ghost,  
Let man give thanks rejoyce and sing :  
from world to world, from coast to coast,  
For all good gifts so many ways,  
that God doth send :  
let us in Christ give God the praise,  
till life shall end.

T. Tuffer!

At Christmas be mercy and thankful withall,  
And feast thy pooz neighbours the great and the small :  
Yea, all the year long, to the pooz let us give,  
Gods blessing to follow us whilst we do live.

Januarico

CHAP. 31.

**B** In Christmas adew,  
thy stock now renew.

2 Who killeth a Beate,  
hath cheaper his meat.  
For home-fed soule,  
is good in a house,

3 Who dainties love,  
a begger shall proue.

Who always sells,  
in hunger dwels.

4 Who nothing save,  
shall nothing have.

5 Lay burt upon heaps,  
some profit it reaps.  
When weather is hard,  
get muck out of yard.  
A fallow bestow,  
where pease shall grow.

Good pease and white,  
A fallow will quite.

6 Go gather quick-set,  
the yonngest to get.  
Dig gardens, stroy mallow,  
set willow and fallow.  
Green willow for stake,  
in bank will take.

7 Let Doe go to Buck,  
with Cony good luck.  
Spare labour for money,  
stoye borryough with Cony.  
Get warrener bound,  
to vermine thy ground.  
Feed doves but kill not,  
if lose them ye will not.  
Dove-house repair,  
make dove-hole fair,  
For boy-ground cold,  
dove-dung worth gold.

8 Good gardiner mine,  
make garden fine.

Set garden pease,  
and beans if ye please,  
Set Kipsis and Kose,  
young roots of chole,

9 The timely buyer,  
hath cheaper his fire.

10 Some burn without wit,  
some fireless sit.

11 Now season is good,  
to lop or fell wood.  
Prime trees some allow,  
for cattle to brows.

12 Give sheep to their fees  
the mistle of trees.

13 Let lop be shorn,  
that hinder Coyn.  
Save edder and stake,  
strong hedges to make.

14 For sap as ye know,  
let one bough grow.  
Next year ye may,  
that bough cut away.

15 A lesson good,  
to increas moze wood.

16 Save crotches of wood,  
save spars and stud.  
Save hay for his dole,  
the strong long pole.

17 How eber ye scotch,  
save pole and crotch.

18 From Christmas to May  
weak cattle decay.

19 With vergis acquaint  
poor bullocks to saint.  
This medicine approved,  
is for to be loved.

- 20 Let plaister ly,  
thre days to try,  
Too long if ye stay,  
tail rots away,
- 21 Cows ready to pear,  
craves ground rid cleane,  
Keep shep out of byres,  
Keep beas out of myers.
- 22 Keep bushes from bill,  
till hedge ye will.  
Wett had for chy turn,  
their roots go and burn.
- 23 No bushes of mine,  
if fence be thine.
- 24 In stubles plot,  
fill holes with clot.
- 25 Kild grass of bones,  
of sticks and bones.
- 26 Warm bath give lambs,  
good food to their dams.  
Look only well to them,  
least dogs undo them.
- 27 Young lamb well sold,  
fat lamb worth gold.
- 28 Keep twins for bred,  
as ewes have need.
- 29 Ove calf if it please ye,  
now reares hall ease ye.  
Calves likely rear,  
at rising of pear.  
Calf large and lean  
is best to wean.
- 30 Calf shere take away,  
and house if ye may.  
This point I allow,  
for servant and cow.
- 31 Calves younger than other,  
learns one of another.
- 32 No sauger at all,  
to geld as they fall.
- 33 Dec Michael cries  
please Butchers eyes,  
33 Sow ready to fare,  
craves housewife care.
- 34 Leave Sow but live,  
the better to thrive.
- 35 Wean suck for byre,  
as sucks before.  
Wean only but chye,  
large beavers to be.
- 36 Lamb, butchin, and pig,  
geld under the big.
- 37 Learn we for dolt,  
in gelding of colt.
- 38 Geld young chy till,  
else perish will gynn.  
let gelding alone,  
so large of bone,  
by breathly tics,  
few please likes.
- 32 Bred ever the best,  
and do offer the rest.  
Of long and large,  
take housewife a charge.
- 40 Good cow and good ground,  
yields yearly a pound.
- 41 Good saring sow,  
holds profit with cow.
- 41 Who keeps but twain,  
the more may gain.
- 42 Rich justly good garson,  
else drive will the Parson.
- 43 Thy garden crop fallow,  
strop hemlock and mallow.
- 44 Like prairie they prove,  
thar hops do love.
- 45 Now make and wand in,  
trim bowter to stand in,  
Leave wadling about,  
till arboy be out.

- 46 **W**hen the moulde is downe, **S**ub Alders and roots.  
gets gold and guineas. **H**op-poles war scage,  
who sows in May, for poles mo plant.  
gets little that way. **S**et chestnut and wallnut,  
47 **G**o break up land, **S**et silbert and smalt out,  
get mattock in hand, **D**each, plumtree, and cherry,  
Stub root too tough, **Y**oung May and his berry.  
for breaking of plough, **D**o set them there,  
48 **W**hat greater crime, **U**nset leave out none.  
than loss of times, **S**ow kernels to bear,  
49 **L**ay land for lease, **O**f apple and pear,  
break up if you please, **A**ll trees that bear gum,  
**B**ut fallow not yet, **S**et now as they come  
that hast any wit, **N**ow let of remembrance  
50 **W**here drinke ye low, **E**ach tracke as ye late,  
good tilch bestow, **H**ere endeth Januaryes short  
51 **S**mall profit is found, **R**emembrance.  
by peeling of ground, **O**f trees, or roots to be set, or  
52 **L**and past the best, **T**o removed, ing and out  
cast up the rest, **A**pple trees of all sorts,  
**T**hus endeth Januaryes ab- **A**pricks  
stract, agreeing with Janu- **B**ercherias  
aries husbandry, **B**ulle and black and white  
**O**ther short remembrances, **C**hemises red and black  
**G**et pulling hooks, firs, **C**hestnut  
for bzoom and firs, **C**herry plums  
**P**luck bzoom, bzoom still, **D**amers white and black  
cut bzoom, bzoom kill, **S**ilbert red and white  
**B**zoom pluck by and by, **S**ilbert berries  
break up for Rye, **S**ilbert  
**F**riend ringle thy dog, **C**hen or quafe plums  
or look for a dog, **B**ur cherries  
**I**n casting provide, **S**edlers or Waller  
for seed lay aside, **S**ilbert  
**G**et dounge friend miney, **D**each white and red  
for stock and wine, **D**each of all sorts  
**I**f earth be not soft, **D**each plums black and yel  
go dig it aloft, **L**ow  
**F**or quagmire got boots, **Q**uince trees,  
19 **R**espis



# Januaries Husbandry.

- |                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20 Kespis.                     | 26 Gardens white and red. |
| 21 Raisins.                    | 27 Wheat plums.           |
| 22 Small nuts.                 | Now let ye may,           |
| 23 Strawberries red and white. | the box and bag.          |
| 24 Service trees.              | Haunchorn and yam,        |
| 25 Walnuts white and red.      | for clothes trim.         |

## Januaries Husbandry. Chap. 22.

*A kindly good Janiver,  
Fresch put by the fear.*

*Forgotten Month past,  
Do now at the last.*

Husbandry  
lessons.

**W**hen Christmas is ended, bid feasting adue,  
go play the good husband, thy stock to renew:  
Be mindful of rearing in hope of a gain,  
same profit shall give thee reward for thy pain.  
2 Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,  
may well kill a neat, and a sheep of his own:  
And he that can rear of a Pig in his house,  
hath cheaper his Bacon, and sweeter his soule:  
3 Who eateth his deal, pig, and lamb, being froth,  
shall twice in a week go to bed without both:  
Unskillfull that pass not, but sell away sell,  
shall never have plenty, where ever they dwell.  
4 Be greedy in spending, and careless to save,  
and shortly be needy and ready to crave.  
Be wilfull to kill, and unskillfull to stoze,  
and look for no foizon, I tell thee before.  
5 Lay dirt upon heaps sair parato be seen,  
it frost will abide it, to field with it clew.  
In winter a fallow some love to bestow,  
where pease for the pot they intend for to sow.  
6 In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,  
get set to quick set it, learn cunningly which,  
In hedging (where clay is) get stake as ye know:  
of Poplar and Willow, for seuel to grow.  
7 Leave killing of Conie, let Doe go to buck,  
and vermine they burrow for fear of ill luck:  
Feed Dove (no more killing) old dove-house repair,  
save dove-dung for hop-pard when house ye make sair:

8 Dig

- 8 Dig garden, stroy mallow, now you may at ease,  
and as a dainty thy Reuncival pease.
- Go cut and let Rokes, choose aptly the plot,  
the roots of the youngest are best to be got,
- 9 In time go and bargain, lest woxter ye fall,  
for felwel for making, for carriage and all :
- To buy at the such is the best for the buyer,  
more timely provition, the cheaper is fire.
- 10 Some burneth a load at a time in his hall,  
some never leave burning till burnt they have all :
- Some making of habock, without any wic,  
make many a pooz souls without fire to sit.
- 11 If frost doth continue this lesson doth dwell  
for comfort of cattel the felwel to sell :
- From every tree the superfluous boughs,  
now prune for thy neat, thereon to go howle.
- 12 In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,  
reserve to each cattel their properly fees :
- If snow do continue, they hardly that fare,  
crave spittles and foy for them for to spare.
- 13 Now lop for thy felwel old pollenger grown,  
that hinder the corn or the grasse to be mown :
- In lopping and felling save edder and stake,  
thine hedges as wether, to mend or to make.
- 14 In lopping old focham for fear of mishap,  
one bough stay unlopped to cherish the sap :
- The second year after then boldly ye may,  
for dripping his fellows, that bough cut away.
- 15 Lop poplar and fallow, Elm, Maple and pte,  
well saved from cattel, till summer to lie :
- So far as in lopping their tops ye do sing,  
so far without planting, young copice will spring.
- 16 Such felwel as standing alate ye have bought,  
now sell it and make it, and do as ye ought :
- Give charge to the hewers, ( that many things may )  
to hew out for crotches, for poles, and for spars.
- 17 If boy-pard or Dychar ye mind for to have,  
for boy-poles and crotches, in lopping go save :
- Which husbandly saved, may serve at a push,  
and stop by so having two gaps with a bush.

The property  
of soft wood.

18 From Christmas, till May be well entered in,  
some cattell warfaine, and look poorly and thin:  
And chiefly when grasse at best doth appear,  
then most is in danger, of all the whole year.

A medicine for  
faint Cattel.

19 Take verjuice and beate it, a pint for a Cow,  
bay salt a handfull, to rub congue ye wot how:  
That done, with the sale, let her drinke up the rest,  
this many times rassethe the feeble up beate.

To fasten loose  
teeth in a bul-  
lock.

20 Pooz bullock with browning, and naughtily fed  
scarce feedeth, his teeth be so loose in his head:  
Then slice ye the tail, where ye feel it to loo,  
with foot and with garlick bound to it aloft.

Ewes upon  
aning.

21 By brambles and bushes, in pasture too full,  
poor shep be in danger, and loseth their wooll:  
Now therefore thinke ewe, upon lambing to near,  
desireth in pasture, that all may be clear.

22 Leave grubbing or pulling of bushes (my son)  
till timely thy fences require to be done:  
Then take of the best, for to furnish thy turn,  
and home with the rest, for the fire to burn.

23 In every green, if the fence be not thine,  
now stub up the bushes, the grasse to be fine:  
Lest neighbour do dally to hack them belike,  
that neither thy bushes, nor pasture can thrive.

24 In ridding of pasture, with curts that lie by,  
fill every hole up as close as a die:  
The labour is little, the profit is gay,  
what ever the hopting labourers say.

25 The sticks and the bones go gather up clean,  
for hurting of fish, or for harming of green:  
For fear of Hugh prowlere, get home with the rest,  
when frost is at hardest, then carriage is best.

Young Lambs:

26 Young broom by good pasture thy ewes do require,  
warm barch and in safety, their lambs do desire:  
Look often well to them, for foxes and dogs,  
for pits and for brambles, for vermin and hogs.

27 Pooze dainty thy lambs, more worth to be sold,  
the sooner the better, for ewe that is old:  
But if ye do mind to have milk of the same,  
till May do not sever the lamb from the lame.

- 28 Ewes yearly by twinning, rich masters do make,  
the lamb for such twinning the breeders go take:  
For twinnings be twiggers, increase for to bring,  
though some for their twiggling, Peccavi may sing.
- 29 Calves likey that come, between Christmas and Lent,  
take huswife to rear, or else after repent:  
Of such as do fall between change and the prime,  
no rearing but sell, or go kill them in time.
- 30 House calf and go suckle it, twice in a day,  
and after a while, let it water and hay:  
Stake ragged to rub on, no such as will bend,  
then wean it well tended at fifty dayes end.
- 31 The ten for weaned, his younger shall teach,  
how both to drink water, and hay for to reach:  
More stroken and made of, when oug he it both aile,  
more gentle ye make it, for poak or the pail.
- 32 Geld bul-calf, and ram-lamb, as soon as they fall,  
for there is lightly no dung at all:  
Some spareth the tongue for to pleasure the eye,  
to have them they greater when butcher shall buy.
- 33 Sowes ready to farrow, this time of the year,  
are for to be made of, and counted full dear:  
For now is the los of the far of the sow,  
more great then the los of two calves of thy Cow.
- 34 Of one sow together, rear few above five,  
and those of the fairest, and likeliest to thrive:  
Angels of the best, keep a couple for store,  
one boze-pig and sow-pig that sucketh before.
- 35 Who hath a desire to have store very large,  
at Whitsonside let him give huswife a charge:  
To rear of a sow at once only but three,  
and one of them also a boze for to be.
- 36 Geld under the dam within fortnight at least,  
and save both thy money and life of the beast:  
Geld latter with gelders, as many one do,  
and look of a dozen to geld away two.
- 37 Thy colts for thy saddle, geld young to be light,  
for cart do not so if thou judgest aright:  
Nor geld not but when they are lusty and fat,  
for there is a point to be learned in that.

Rearing of  
Calves,

Of gelding.

Rearing of  
Pigs,

A way to have  
a large breed of  
hogs.

Gelding time.

38 Geld

Rear the fairest  
of all things,

Of cow and  
Sow.

Weeding of  
hop-yard.

Sowing of  
Gats,

- 38 Geld fillies (but titts) per nine days of age,  
they die else of gelding, (for gelders no cage)  
Young fillies so likely, of bulk and of bone,  
keep such to be breeders, let gelding alone.
- 39 For gaining a trifle sell over thy store,  
what sop-to acquaintance, what pleasureth more:  
The larger of body, the better for bread,  
more for ward of growing, more better they speed.
- 40 Good milch-cow well fed, that is fair and found,  
is yearly for profit as good as a pound:  
And yet by the year, I have proved per now,  
as good to the purse is a sow as a cow.
- 41 Keep one and keep both, with as a little a cost,  
then all shall be saved, and nothing be lost.  
Both having together, what profit is caught,  
good huswives (I warrant ye) need not to be taught.
- 42 For lamb, pig, and calf, and other the like,  
tith so, as thy rattel the Lord do now strike:  
If ye deal guileful, perison will disho,  
and so to your self, a worse turn ye may see.
- 43 Thy garden-plot lately, well trenched and muckt,  
would now be chisellowen, the mallows but pluckt:  
Well cleansed and purged, of root and of stone,  
that faule therein after March, found there be none.
- 44 Remember thy hop-yard, if season be dry,  
now dig it, and weed it, and so let it lie:  
More fen the layer, the better his lust,  
more apt to bear hops, when it crumbles like dust.
- 45 To arbour begin, and quick-lettes about,  
no poulting, no waiting, till set be far out:  
For rotten and aged may stand for a few,  
but hold to their tackling, there do but a few.
- 46 In January husband, that poureth the groats,  
will break up his lay, as he sowing of oats:  
Oats sown in January, lay by that wheat,  
in May buy the hay, for the cattel to eat.
- 47 Let servant be ready, with mattock in hand,  
to stub up the bushes, that noyeth the land:  
And cumbersome root to annoying the plough,  
turn upward their arles, with sorow enough.

Breaking up  
lay in some  
country.

- 48 Who breaketh up timely his fallow or lay,  
lets forward his husbandry many a way:  
This timely well ended, both forwardly bring,  
not onely thy tillage, but all other thing.
- 49 Though lay-land ye break up, when Christmas is gon,  
for sowing of barley, or oats thereupon:  
Yet haste not to fallow, till March be begun,  
lest afterward wishing, it had been undone.
- 50 Such land as ye break up, for barley to sow,  
two earths at the least, yet ye sow it, bestow:  
If land be thereafter, set outing apart,  
and follow this lesson, to comfort thy heart.
- 51 Some breaking up lay, soweth oats to begin,  
to suck out the moisture so sown therein.  
Yet oats with her sucking a peeler is found,  
both ill to the master, and worse to some ground.
- 52 Land arable, wiben or worn to the proof,  
it craveth some rest for thy profits behoof:  
With oats ye may sow it, the sooner to grass,  
moze soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass.

Thus ends Januaries husbandry.

Februaries Abstract. Chap. xxviii.

**L**ay compass enow,  
per ever ye plow.

1 Place dung-heaps allow,  
moze barley to grow.

3 Eat each or ye plow,  
with hog, sheep, and cow.

Sow Linels ye may,  
and peason gray:  
Keep white unfown,  
till moze be known.

4 Sow pease good truss,  
the Moon past full.  
Fine seeds then sow,  
whilest Moon doch grow.

5 Boy follow the plow,  
and harrow enow.  
So harrow ye shall,  
till covered be all.

6 Sow pease not too thin,  
per plow ye set in.

7 Late sown soze noyeth,  
late ripe hog stroyeth.

8 Some probender save,  
for plow-horse to have.  
To open that drain,  
give hay and not straw.

To sters ye may  
mix straw with hay.

9 Much carting ill tillage,  
makes some to fly village.

10 Use cattel aright,  
to keep them in plight.

11 Good quick-set buy,  
old gathered will die.

12 Set ck bowes and arrow,  
where runcivals grow.

¶ 2

13 Sow



- 13 Some kernels and haw,  
 where redge ye did draw.  
 14 Sow mustard seed,  
 and help to kill weed.  
 Where seeds do grow,  
 see nothing ye sow.  
 15 Get vines and osier,  
 plash hedge for inclosure.  
 Feed highly thy swan,  
 to love her good man.  
 Best hie advise,  
 lest flood do arise.  
 16 Land meadow spare,  
 their doing is good ware.  
 17 Go strike of the nowls,  
 of delving mowls.  
 Such hillocks in vain,  
 lay levelled pain.  
 18 To wet the land,  
 let mow-hill stand.  
 19 Poor cattel crave  
 some shift to have.  
 20 Cow little giueth,  
 that hardly liueth.  
 21 Kid barly all now,  
 clean forth thy mow.  
 Choice seed out draw,  
 save cattel for draw.  
 22 To coast man ride.  
 lent stuff provide.  
 Thus eneth Februarie ab-  
 stract agreeing with Februa-  
 ries husbandry.  
 Other short remembrances.  
 Trench meadow and redge,  
 dike, quick-set, and hedge.  
 To plote not full,  
 add humble and bull.  
 Let wheat and the rie  
 for together still lie.  
 Such straw some have  
 for thaker to hange.  
 Poor comie so bagged  
 as soon over-lagged.  
 Plash burrow, let clapper,  
 for dog is a snapper.  
 Good sight who lobes,  
 must see their doves.  
 Bid hawking adieu,  
 cast hawk into mew.  
 Keep sheep out of Briers,  
 keep beast out of miers.  
 Keep lambs from fox,  
 else sheperd go box.  
 Good neighbour mine,  
 now poke thy swine.  
 Now every day,  
 let hops ye may.  
 Now let for thy pot,  
 best herbs to be got.  
 For flowers go let,  
 all sorts ye can get.  
 As winter both prove,  
 so may ye remove.  
 Now all things rear,  
 for all the year.  
 Watch ponds, go look  
 to wel and hook.  
 Bnabes seld repent,  
 to steal in Lent.  
 All's fish they get,  
 that cometh to net.  
 Who much regards,  
 make hillocks in pards.

Here eneth Februarie short remembrances.

February



*February fill the dike, in mch. For gotten month past,  
With what thou dost like, and so. Do now at the last.*

- W**ho lapeth on dung, yet he lapeth on plow,  
such husbandry usech, as thise both allow,  
One moneth yet ye spread it, so will let it stand,  
yea ever ye plow it, ye take it in hand.
- 2 Place dung-heap allow, by the furrow along,  
where water all winter time bid is such wrong.
- 3 So make ye the land to be lusty and fat,  
and cozn thereon sown, to be better for that.
- 3 Go plow in the stubble, for now is the season,  
for sowing of fitches, of beans, and of peason.
- How rouncivals timely, and all that be gray,  
but sow not the white, till St. Gregories day.
- 4 Sow peason and beans, in the main of the Spoon,  
who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon :
- That they with the planet, may rest and arise,  
and flourish with bearing, most plentifull wise,
- 5 Friend harrow in time, by some manner of means,  
not only thy peason, but also thy beans :
- Unharrowed die, being buried in clay,  
where harrowed flourish, as flowers in May.
- 6 Both peason and beans sow afoze ye do plow,  
the sooner ye harrow, the better for you :
- White peason so good for the purse and the pot,  
let them be well used, well else do ye not,
- 7 Have eye unto harvest, what ever ye sow,  
for fear of mischances, by riping too slow :
- Let cozn be destroyed, contrary to right,  
by hogs, or by cattel, by day or by night.
- 8 Good provender labouring hoxles would have,  
good hay and good plenty, plough-oxen do crade :
- To hale out thy muck, and to plow out thy ground,  
or else it may hinder thee many a pound.
- 9 Who slacketh his tillage a carter to be,  
for a groat got abroad, at home shall lose thee :
- And so by his doing he byings out of heart,  
both land for the cozn, and hoxle for the cart.
- 10 Who abuseth his cattle, and starves them for meat,  
by carting and plowing, his gain is not great :

Where

Where he that with labour can use them aright,  
hath gain to his comfort, and cattel in plight.

11 Buy quick-set at market, new gathered and small,  
buy bushes of willow, to fence is withall.  
Set willows to grow, in the head of a stake,  
for cattel in summer, a shadow to make.

12 Stick plenty of houghs among runcival pease,  
to climber thereon, and to branch at their ease.  
So doing, more tender and greater they were,  
if Peacock and Turkey leave jobbing their her.

13 Sow sow and go harrow, where redge ye wish draw,  
the seed of the hramble, with kernal and haw:

Which covered overly, sun to shut out,  
go see it be ditched, and fenced about.

14 Where banks be amended, and newly up talt,  
sow mustard-seed, after a plow is past:

Where plots full of nettles, be noisome to eye,  
so thereupon hemp-seed and nettles will die.

15 The vines and the others cut, and go set:  
if grape be unpleasant, a better go get:

Feed swan, and go make her up strongly a nest,  
for fear of a flood, good and high is the best.

16 Land meadow that yearly is spared for hay,  
now fence it and spare it, and dung it ye may:

Get moul-catcher, cunningly moul for to kill,  
and harrow and cast abroad every hill.

17 Where meadow or pasture to mow ye do lay,  
let moul be dispatched, some manner of way:

Then cast abroad mole-hill, as flat as ye can,  
for many commodities following than.

18 If pasture by nature is given to be wet,  
then bear with the mole-hill, though thick it be set:

That lamb may sit on it, and so to sit by,  
or else to lie by it, and warmer to lie.

19 Friend, always let this be a part of thy care,  
for shift of good pasture, lay pasture to spare:

So have you good feeding, in bushes and lease,  
and quickly safe finding of cattel at ease.

20 Where cattel may run about roving at will,  
from pasture to pasture, poor belly to fill:

There

Runcival  
peason.

Catching of  
mouls.

There pasture and cucle, both hungry and bare,  
for want of good husbandry; wozler do faire.

21 Sow thyself out thy barley, for malt and for saw,  
for bread-corn (it need be, to serbe as shall need :)

If wozler for the thyselfery ye mind for to have,  
of wheat and of meallin; anethersed go save.

22 Sow timely for Lent-staff, thy money disburse,  
the longer ye tarry, for profit the wozler.

If one penny bantage, be therein to save,  
of cost-nim of Flemming be sure to have.

Thus endeth Februaries husbandry.

Marches Abstract. Chap. XXX.

**W**hite peason sow.  
feare hungry crow.

2 Spare meadow for hay,  
spare parishes at May.

3 Keep sheep from dog,  
keep lamb from hog.

If foxes moule them,  
then watch and houlse them.

4 March by or Met,  
hop-grounds go set.

Young roots well drest,  
probe ever best.

Grant hop great hill,  
to grow at will.

From hop long gut,  
away go cut.

5 Here learn the way,  
hop roots to lay.

6 Roots best to probe,  
thus set I love.

7 leave space and room,  
to hillock to home.

8 Of hedge and willow,  
hop makes his pillow.

Good bearing hop,  
climbs up to the top.

Keep hop from fire,  
and hop is undone.

9 Hop roots procure,  
that may endure.

From crow like a stake,  
deep hole to make.

A scraper to pare  
the earth about bare.

A hone to rasle root,  
like sole of a boot.

Sharp knife to cut  
superfluous gut.

10 Who grafting loves,  
now grafting probes.

Of every suite,  
grafting dainty suite.

Graft good fruit all,  
or graft not at all.

11 Graft soon may be lost,  
both grafting and cost.

Learn here take heed.  
what counsel both heed,

Sow barley that can,  
too soon ye shall ban.

Let boyse keep his own,  
till barley be sown.

How

- Sow even thy land, with plentiful hand.  
 Sow ober and under, in clay is no wonder.  
 23 By sowing in wet, is little to get,  
 24 Straight follow the plow, and harrow enow.  
 25 With sling go throw, to scare a crow.  
 26 Rotol after a dew, when barley doth shew.  
 27 Poze handsome to make it, to mow and rake it.  
 Learn here ye may, best harrowing way.  
 28 Sow rowl thy wheat, where clots be too great.  
 29 Make ready a plot, for seeds for the pot.  
 30 But searching minds, the best way finds.  
 31 For garden best, in south south-west.  
 32 Good tilch brings seeds, evil ticulture weeds.  
 33 For summer sow now, for winter se how.  
 34 Leard time to know, to let or sow.  
 35 Young plants soon by, that grow too dy.  
 36 In country doth rest, what season is best.  
 37 Good peason and leas, make pottage for creeks.  
 38 Have spoon meat enough, for cart and the plough,  
 Good pooz mans fare, is pooz mans care.  
 And not to boast, of sod and roast.  
 39 Cause rook and raven, to have a new haven.  
 Thus endeth Marches abstract,  
 agræing with Marches huls  
 handyp.

## Other short Remembrances.

Geld Lambs now all,  
 straight as thy fall.  
 Look twice a day,  
 lest Lambs decay.  
 Where hoxle did harrow,  
 but stones in barrow,  
 And lay them by,  
 in heaps on hie.  
 Let or once fat,  
 lose nothing of that.  
 Sow hunt with dog  
 unpoked hog.  
 With doves good luck,  
 rear goosle and duck.  
 To spare aright,  
 spare sparch his flight..

# Marches Abstract.

63

Seeds and Herbs of the Kitchen. Sage red and white English Saffron set in August. Summer Savoye

**A** Wens  
Betonie

Bletes or Bets, white of yel-  
low

Bloodwort

Bugloss

Burnet

Burrage

Cabbage remove in June

Clarie

Coleworts

Cresses

Endive

Fenel

French Fallowes

French Saffron set in August

Langbeet

Leeks remove in June

Lettice remove in May

Longwort

Libertwort

Parigold often cut

Percny

Pints at all times

Pep

Onions from December to

March

Orach or Aroch, red and

white

Patience

Parsley

Penypol

Pymroft

Pozet

Rosemary in the Spring-time

to grow, south or westward

unical

Sage red and white

English Saffron set in August.

Summer Savoye

Sozel

Spinage

Succoie

Diethes

Tansie

Time

Violets of all sorts

Winter Savoye

Herbs and Roots for Sallats  
and Sauce.

Alexanders at all times

Artichokes

Blessed Thistle, or Cardus Be-  
nedictus.

Cucumbers in April and May

Cresses sow with Lettice in the  
spring

Endive

Mustard seed sow in the spring  
and at Michaelmas

Push-millony in April and  
May

Pints

Purshane

Radish, after remove them

Rampions

Rock in April

Sage

Sozel

Spinage for the summer

Sea holy

Sparage, let grow two years,  
and then remove

Skirrets, set these plants in  
March

Succoie

Succorie	Germanber
Maragon, set in May in March	Hop set in February
Violets of all sorts	Labender
	Labender spike
These buy with the penny,	Labender cotton
Or look not for any.	Parozam knoted, sold as set
	at the spring
Capers	Paubeline
Lemmons	Penyoial
Olives	Roses of all sorts, in January
Oranges	and September
Nice	Red Pints
Sampire	Sage
	Tanle
Herbs or Roots, to boil or	Violets
into butter.	Winter Savoye:
Beans set in winter	Herbs, branches, and flowers for
Cabbage sow in March, and after	windows and pots.
garbobe	
Carets	Bayes, sow or set in plough in
Citrons sow in May	January
Gourds in May	Batchellors buttons
Peas set in June	Bottles, blue, red, and tawny,
Pompions in May	Columbines
Parslups in winter	Champions
Puncfoal pease set in winter	Cowslips
Rapes sow in June	Daffadownillies
Turneps in March and April	Eglantine, or Sweet-brier
	Hebe
Strewing Herbs of all	Floweramour, sow in May
sorts.	Flower de luce
	Flower gentle, white and red
Raffil fine and bushy, sow in May	Flower nice
Baulme in March	Gilliflowers, red, white, and ear-
Camomil	nation, set in the spring, and at
Cosmary	the harvest, in pots, walls, or
Cowslips and Ragles	tubs, or for summer in beds.
Daffes of all sorts	Hollishocks, white, red, and ear-
Sweet Fenel	nation
	Indian

Indian eye, sow in May, or let Plantan  
in slips in March. Roses red and damask  
Labender of all sorts Respie  
Rarks foot Saxifrage  
Raus tibi Strawberries  
Lilium convallium Soznel  
Lillies red and white, sow or let Duckoie  
in March, or September. Woodroff for sweet waters and  
cakes.

Parigold double  
Pigella Romana  
Paonies, or Partsease  
Pagles green and yellow  
Pinks of all sorts  
Queen Gilliflowers

Necessary Herbs to grow in the  
Garden of Physick, not re-  
hearsed before.

Rosemary  
Roses of all sorts  
Snag dragons  
Sops of wine  
Sweet Williams  
Sweet Johns  
Star of Bethlem  
Star of Jerusalem  
Stocket Gilliflowers of all sorts  
Tuff Gilliflowers  
Velvet flowers, or French Paris-  
golbs  
Violets, yellow and white  
Wall Gilliflowers of all sorts.

Annis  
Archangel  
Betonic  
Charbile  
Cinqfoile  
Cummin  
Dragons  
8 Dictany or garden Ginger  
9 Gromel seed for the stone  
10 Hart-frang  
11 Horehound  
12 Koeage for the stone  
13 Licorise  
14 Mandrake  
15 Mugwort  
16 Onions  
17 Peppyr  
18 Rhen  
19 Rubarb  
20 Smallack for smelling  
21 Saxifrage for the stone  
22 Savine for the bots  
23 Swichwort  
24 Valerian  
25 Woodbin.

Herbs to still in summer.

Blessed Thistle  
Betonic  
Bill  
Endive  
Eyebright  
Fennel  
Famiticoie  
Hop  
Pints

Thus



Thus ends in brief,  
of herbs the chief,  
To get more skill,

read whom you will,  
Such mo to have,  
of field go crave.

Marches Husbandry. Chap. xxxvi.

Marches dust to be sold,

Forgotten month past,

Worth Kings ransom of Gold.

Do now at the last

**W**hite peason both good for the pot and the purse,  
by sowing too timely, prove often the worse:

Because they be tender, and hateth the cold.

probe March yet ye sow them, for being too bold.

2 Spare meadow at Gregory, Marches at Pask,

for fear of dry summer, no longer time ask:

Then hedge them, and ditch them, bestow thereon pence,

cozn, meadow, and pasture, ask alway good fence.

3 Of mastives and mongrels, that many there be,

a number of thoulands, too many we see,

Watch therefore in Lent, to thy sheep go look,

for dogs will have victualling by hook or by crook.

4 In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,

hop roots so well cholen, let skillfull go set,

The goodlier and younger, the better I love,

well gatted and pared, the better they prove.

5 Some sayeth them cross-wise along in the ground,

as high as the knee, they do cover up round:

Some pick up a stick in the midst of the same,

that little round hillock the better to frame.

6 Some maketh a hollownes, half a foot deep,

with four sets in it, let want-wise aslep:

One from another in order to lie,

and thereon a hillock, as round as a pie.

7 Five foot from another each hillock would stand,

as straight as a levelled line with the hand.

Let every hillock, be four foot wide.

the better to come to, on every side.

8 By willows that groweth, thy hop-yard without,

and also thy hedges, thy meadows about:

Good hop hath pleasure to climb and to spread,

if sun may have passage to comfort her head.

9 Get crow made of Iron, deep hole for to make,

with cross overthwart it, as deep as a stake:

A hone and a pacer, like sole of a boot,

In Lent have  
an eye to  
sheep-biters.

Setting of hops

Hop roots.

to pare away grass, and raise up the root.

10 In March is good grassing, the skilful do know,  
so long as the winde in the East do not blow.

Grassing.

From Moon being changed, till past be the prime,  
for grassing or cropping, is very good time.

11 Things grassed or planted, the greatest and least,  
defend against tempest, the bird and the beast :

Defended shall prosper the tother is lost,  
the thing with the labour, the time and the cost.

12 Sow barley in March, in April and May,  
the later in sand, and the sooner in clay :

What worse in barley than wetness and cold :  
what better for skilful, than time to be bold :

13 Who soweth his barley, too soon or in rain,  
of oats and of chistles, shall after complain :

I speak not of May-weed, cockle and such,  
that noyeth the barley, so often and much.

14 Let barley be harrowed, finely as dust,  
then workmanly trench it, and fence it ye must.

This season well plied, set sowing an end,  
and praise and pray God, a good harvest to send.

Rowling of  
barley.

15 Some rowleth their barley, straight after a rain,  
when first it appeareth to level in plain :

The barley so used, the better doth grow,  
and better ye make it at harvest to mow.

16 Oats, barley, and pease, harrow after ye sow,  
for rie harrow first, as already ye know :

Leave wheat little cold, for to cover the head,  
that after a frost, it may out go and spread.

17 If clod in the wheat, will not break in the frost,  
if now ye do rowl it, it quitteth the cost :

But see when ye rowl it the weather be dry,  
or else it were better unrowled to lie.

Gardening.

18 In March and in April, from morning to night,  
in sowing and setting, good huswives delight :

To have in a garden or other like plot,  
to trim up their houses, and furnish their pot.

19 The nature of flowers, dame physick doth shew,  
she teacheth them all to be known to a few.

To set or to sow, or else sown to remove,  
how that should be practised learn if ye love,

20 Land

To know good  
land.

20 Land falling oꝝ lying, full fourch oꝝ lo nch-well,  
foꝝ profit by cillage, is likely the best :

So garden with oꝝch-yard, and hop-yard I finde,  
that want the like benefit, grow out of kinde.

21 If field to bear coꝝn, a good cillage doth create,  
what thinke you of garden, what garden would haue :  
In field without cost, be assured of mads,  
in garden be sure, thou lovest thy seeds.

22 At spring foꝝ the summer, sow garden ye shall,  
at harbest foꝝ winter, oꝝ sow not at all.

Of digging, removing and mēding ye see,  
makes herbs the moꝝe wholesome, and greater to be.

23 Time fair, to sow, oꝝ gather be bold,  
but let oꝝ remove, when weather is cold.

Cut all things oꝝ gather, the Moon in the wane,  
but sow in increasing, oꝝ geve it its bane.

24 Sow lets do ask warꝝing, with not oꝝ with dish,  
new sown do not so, if ye do as I with :

Thꝛough cunning with dibble, rake, mattock, and spade,  
by line and by level, trim garden is made.

25 Who soweth too lateward haue seldom good seed.

Who soweth too soon, little better shall seed :

Apt time and the season, so others to hit,  
let aier and laier help pꝛactise and wit.

26 Now leeks are in season, foꝝ portage full good,  
and spareth the mitch-cow, and purgeth the blood.

These having with peason, foꝝ portage in Lent,  
thou sparest both oatmeal, and bread to be spent.

27 Though never so much a good huswife doth care,  
that such as labour haue husbandry fare :

Ye feed them, and cram them, till purse do lack chink,  
no spoon-meat, no belly full, labourers think.

28 Kill crow, pie, and badwin, rook, buzzard, and raven,  
oꝝ else go desire them to seek a new haven :

In scaling the youngest, to pluck off his beak,  
beware how you climber, foꝝ breaking your neck.

Thus endeth Marches Husbandry.

Destroy pies,  
rooks, and ra-  
vens nest, &c.

Aprils

- S**ome Champions lay,  
to fallow in May.  
2 When tilth plows break,  
poor cattel cries creek.  
3 One day per ye plow;  
spread compals enow.  
4 Some fodder byeth,  
in fen, where it lieth.  
5 Then champion wight,  
have cow-meat for night.  
6 Set hop his pole,  
make deap his hole.  
7 First bark go sell,  
per timber ye sell;  
8 Fence coppice in,  
per hewers begin.  
9 The straightest ye know,  
for saddles let grow.  
10 Crab-tree preserve,  
for plough to serue.  
11 Get timber out,  
per year go about. (meat,  
12 Some country lack plow  
and some do lack cow-meat.  
13 Small commons and bare,  
yields cattel ill fare.

- 14 Some common with geese,  
and sheep without fleece,  
Some rise thither bying,  
and hogs without ring.  
15 Some champions agree,  
as wasp doth with bee.  
16 Get swine-herd for hog,  
but kill not swich dog.  
Where swine-herd doth lack,  
corn goeth to wrack.  
17 All goes to the devil,  
where shepard is evil.  
18 Come home from land,  
with stane in hand.  
19 Span cow promised,  
wise dairy guides.  
20 Blue Cider untought,  
hath whit-meat naught.  
21 Some byingeth in gains,  
some lose belies pains.  
22 Run Cille, fault known,  
with more then rhine olme.  
Such Distills, such Ran,  
such spalter, such span.

Thus endeth April's abstract, agreeing with April's husbandry.

April's Husbandry. Chap. xxxviii.

*Sweet April flowers,  
Do spring May flowers.*

*Forgotten month past,  
Do now at the last.*

- I**n Cambridgeshire to ward, to Lincoln-shire way,  
the Champion maketh his fallow in May.  
Then thinking so doing, one village worth twain,  
by forcing of weed, by that means to restrain.  
2 If April be dipping, then do I not hate,  
for him that hath kille, his fallowing late.

ellc

- Else otherwise fallowing timely is best,  
for saving of cattel, of plough and the rest.
- 3 Be sure of plough to be ready at hand,  
per compass ye speake, that on hillock did stand:  
Lest dying to lying, do make it decay,  
per overmuch water do wash it away.
- 4 Look now to provide ye of meadow for hay,  
if fence be downen, there cheapest ye may.  
In fen for the bullock, for horse not so well,  
count best the best cheap, wheresoever ye dwell.
- 5 Provide ye for cow-meat, for cattel at night,  
and chiefly where commons lie far out of sight:  
Where cattel be rive, without any meat,  
that profit by dairy, can never be great.
- 6 Get into thy hop-yard with plenty of poles:  
among the same hillocks divide them by doles:  
These poles to a hyllock (I pass not how long)  
shall yield thee more profit, set deeply and strong.
- 7 Sell back to timber, per timber ye sell,  
cut low by the ground, or else do ye not well:  
In breaking save crooked for mill and for ships:  
and ever in hewing, save carpenters chips.
- 8 First see it well fenced, per hewers begin,  
then see it well stabled, without and within:  
Thus being preserved, and husbandly done,  
shall sooner raise profit to thee, or thy son.
- 9 Leave growing for saddles, the likeliest and best,  
though seller and buyer, dispatched the rest.  
In bushes, in hedge-row, in grove, and in wood,  
this lesson observed, is needfull and good.
- 10 Save elm, ash, and crab-tree, for cart and for plough,  
save step for a stile, of the crotch of a bough:  
Save hazel for forks, save sallow for rake,  
save hulver and thorn, thereof shall to make.
- 11 Make ribbance of carriage, per pear go about,  
for spoiling of plant that is newly come out:  
To carter with oren, this message I bring,  
leave not or abroad, for annoying the spring.
- 12 Allowance of fodder, some countries do yield,  
as good for the cattel, as hay in the field.

Put poles to  
your hops

Stadling of  
woods.

Some

Some mow up their head-lands, and plots among corn,  
and dybe to leaue nothing, unmown, or unshorn.

13 Some commons are barren the nature is such,  
and some overlayeth the commons too much:  
The pestered commons small profit doth giue,  
and profit is little some reap, I believe.

14 Some pester the commons with sades and with geese,  
with hog without ring, and with sheep without fleece.

Some lose a days labour with seeking their own,  
some meet with a booty they would not have known.

15 Great troubles and losses the champion sees,  
and euer in bawling, as waspes among Bees:  
As charity that way, appeareth but small,  
so lesse be their winnings, or nothing at all.

16 Where champion wanteth, a swine-herd for hog,  
there many complaineth, of naughty mans dog:

Where each his own keeper, appoints without care,  
their corn is destroyed, yet men be aware.

17 The land is well heartned, with help of the sold,  
for one or two crops, if so long it will hold:

If shepherd will keep them, from straying of corn,  
the walk of his sheep might the better be born.

18 Where stones be too many, annoying thy land,  
make servant come home with a stone in his hand:

By daily so doing, have plenty ye shall,  
both handsome for paying, and good for a wall.

19 From April beginning, till Andrew be past,  
so long with good huswife, her dairy doth last:  
Good milch-cow and pasture, good husbands provide,  
the residue good huswives, know best how to guide.

Dairy-maids

20 All huswife unskillfull, to make her own cheese,  
through trusting of others, hath this for her loss:  
Her milk-pail and cream-pot, so slabbere and sott,  
that butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.

21 Where some of a cow do raise yearly a pound,  
with such silly huswives, no penny is found:  
Then dairy-maid Cissie, her fault being known,  
apace away trudgeth with more than her own.

22 Then Neighbour for Gods sake, if any you see,  
good servant for dairy-house, wain her to me,

Ill huswives  
saying,

Such



## A lesson for Dairy-maids.

Such master such man, such mistress such maid,  
Such husband and huswife, and houses arraid.

A lesson of dairy-maid Cisle, of ten topping guests.

**A** wife that will,  
A good husband please,  
Must hun with skill,  
Such guests as these,

So Cils that serves,  
must mark this note :  
What fault deserves,  
a bused core.

Behezie, Lots wife, and Argus his eyes,  
Tom piper, pooz Cobler, and Lazarus thies,  
Rough Clau, with Spaulin, and gentiles that scrawl,  
With bishop that burneth, Thus know ye them all.

These toppingly guests be in number but ten,  
As welcome in dairy, as Bears among men,  
Which being described, take heed of ye shall,  
For danger of after-claps after that fall,

- |                      |    |   |
|----------------------|----|---|
| White and dry.       | 1  | Behezie his sickness was whitish and dry,<br>such chese good Cisle ye noted too nie :   |
| Too salt.            | 2  | Leave Lot with his pillar, good Cisle, alone,<br>much saltness in white-meat is til for the stone.  |
| Full of eyes         | 3  | If cheses in daley have Argus his eyes,<br>tell Cisle the fault her huswifery lies.   |
| Hoven.               | 4  | Tom piper hath hoven and puffed up cheeks :<br>if chese be so hoven, make Cisse to seek creeks,   |
| Tough.               | 5  | Pooz Cobler he tuggeth his leatherly crath,<br>if chese abide tugging, tug Cisle a crath.   |
|                      | 6  | If Lazar so loathsome in chese be espy'd,<br>let bayes amend Cisle, or hilt her affe.   |
| Full of hairs.       | 7  | Rough Clau was hairy, from top to the f'ot,<br>if chese so appeareth, call Cisle a flur.  |
| Full of whey.        | 8  | As Spaulin weyr, would Cisle be drest,<br>for whey in her cheses, not half enough prest.  |
| Full of gentils.     | 9  | If gentils be scrawling, call maggot the pie,<br>if chese have gentils, at Cisse by and by.   |
| Burnt to the<br>pan. | 10 | Bless Cisle ( good mistress ) that bishop doth ban,<br>for burning the milk of her chese to the pan.<br>If thou, so often beaten,<br>amendest by this : |

I will no more threaten,  
I promise thee Cis.

Thus



Thus, dairymaid Cilly, rehearsed ye se,  
what faules with good huswife, in dairye-houle, be.  
Of market abhorred, to household a grief,  
to master and mistress, as it was a thief.

Thus endeth Aprils Husbandry.

Mays Abstract. Chap. 52.

- P**ut Lamb from Cwe, in husbandry neat.  
to milk a few, 15 Sow peascods some,  
2 We not too bold, for harvest to come.  
to milk and to fold, 16 Have hemp and flax,  
3 Five Cwes allow that spinneeth lacks.  
to every Cow, 17 Teach hop to clime,  
4 Sheep twigling tail, for now it is time.  
hath made without fail, 18 Through fowles and weeds,  
5 Beat hart in the ead, poor hop ill speeds.  
where house hath need, Cut off, or crop  
6 Leave cropping from May, superfluous hop  
to Michaelmas day, The titters or time  
Let Irie be killed, make hops to pine.  
else trees be spilled, 19 Some raketh their wheat,  
7 Now chethers warn, with rake that is great.  
to rid the barn, So titters and time,  
8 Be sure of hay, be gotten out fine.  
till the end of May, 20 Now lets do crabe,  
9 Let shep till flank, some wading to habe,  
where corn is too rank, 21 Sow drain as ye like,  
In woodland leber, both son and bike.  
in champion never, 22 Watch Bess in May,  
10 So wading away, for swarming away.  
as soon as ye may, Both now, and in June,  
11 For corn here red, mark master bees tune.  
what naughty weed, 23 Twifallow thy land,  
12 Who wading lacketh, lest plough still stand.  
good husbandry lacketh, 24 No longer tarry,  
13 Sow buck or brank, out compals carry.  
that smells so rank, 25 Where ned doch pray it,  
14 Thy brank go and sow, there see yo ulay it.  
where barley did grow, 26 Set Jack and Jone,  
The next crop wheat, to gather up stone.

S. Helens day  
August.

- 37 To graze with thy calves,  
take nothing to halbes.  
38 Be sure thy neat,  
have water and meat.  
39 By tainting of ground,  
destruction is found.  
30 Now earriage to get,  
home fewel to set,  
tell fagot and billet,  
for filching gillet.  
31 In Summer for firing,  
let city be buying.  
Make colliers packing,  
lest coals be lacking.  
He opened sack,  
for two in a pack.  
32 Let nodding patch  
go sleep a snatch.  
33 Wife as you will,  
now ply you still.  
34 Fine Waffl sow,  
in a pot to grow.  
Fine seeds sow now,  
befoze ye saw how.  
35 Keep ox from cow,  
for causes enow.  
Thus endeth Mays abstract a  
grating with Mays husbandry.  
Other short remembrances.  
From bull cow fast,  
till Crouchmas be past.  
From heifer ball hide the,  
till Lammas bid the.

Here ends Mays short remembrances.

Mays Husbandry. Chap. 40.

Cold May and windy.  
Barn filleth up finely.

Forgotten moneth past,  
Do now at the last,

- A**t Philip and Jacob, away with thy lambs,  
that thinkest to have any milk of their dams:  
At Lammas leave milking, for fear of a thing,  
lest Requiem eternam in winter they sing.  
2 To milk and to fold them, is much to require,  
except ye have pasture to fill their desire:  
Yet many by making, such heed they do take,  
not hurting their bodi'es, much profit do make.  
3 Five ewes to a cow, make proof by a scoze,  
shall double thy dairie, else trust me no moze:  
Yet many a good huswife, that knoweth the skill,  
have mixt and unmixt, at their pleasure and will,  
4 If sheep or thy lamb fall a wrigling with tail,  
go by and by search it, whiles help may prebail:

That

- That Barberlike handled, I dare thee assure,  
cast dust in her arse, thou hast finisht the cure.  
5 Where houses be reeded (as houses have need)  
now pare off the moss, and go beat in the reed:  
The juster ye drive it, the smother and plain,  
moze handsome ye make it, to shut off the rain.  
6 From May till October, leave cropping, for why,  
in woodleer, whatsoever thou croppest shall die.  
Where Ibie embraceth the tree very soze,  
kill Ibie, else tree will adde no moze.  
7 Keep threshing for thresher, till May be come in,  
to have, to be sure, fresh chaff in thy bin:  
And somewhat to scamble for Hog and for Hen,  
and work when it raineth for loytering men.  
8 Be sure of hay, and of pyboender some,  
for labouring cattel, till pasture be come:  
And if ye do mind to have nothing to sterbe,  
have one thing of other, for all things to sterbe.  
9 Ground compassed well a fallowing year,  
if wheat or thy barley too rank do appear,  
Now eat it with sheep, or else mow it you may,  
for lodging, and so to the birds for a prey.  
10 In May get a wæd-hook, a crotch and a glove,  
and wæd out such wæds as the cozn doth not love:  
For wæding of Winter-cozn now is the best,  
but June is the best for wæding the rest.  
11 The May wæd doth burn and the thistle doth fret,  
the Fetches pull downward both Rye and the Wheat,  
The Brake and the Cockle be noysom too much,  
yet like unto Boddle no wæd there is such.  
12 Slack never thy wæding, for dearch nor for cheap,  
the cozn shall regard it, yet ever ye reap:  
And specially where ye do trust for to seed,  
let that be well used the better to speed.  
13 In May is good sowing thy Buck or thy Blank,  
that black is as Pepper, and smelleth as rank.  
It is to thy land, as comfort or muck,  
and all things it maketh as fat as a Buck.  
14 Sow Buck after Barley, or after thy Wheat,

Count store  
no store;

Wæding.

apeck to a rood, if the measure be great :  
 Thre earths se you giue it, and sow it aboue;  
 and harrow it finely, if Buck you do lobe;  
 15 Who Pesecons would gather, to haue with the last,  
 to serue for his household till harvest be past,  
 Putt sow them in May, in a corner ye shall,  
 where through so late growing no hindrance may fall.

Sowing of  
 hemp and flax.

16 Good flax and good hemp for to haue of her own,  
 in May a good housewife will se it be sown.

And afterwards trim it, to serue at a need,  
 the simble to spin, and the carle for her need.

17 Get into thy hop-yard, for it is time  
 to teach Robin hop on his pole how to clime :

To follow the Sun as his property is,  
 and weed him and trim, if ought go amiss.

18 Grass, Thistle, and Mustard-seed, Hemlock, and Bur,  
 Time, Pallow, and Beetele that nibbles such a sur;

With Peacock and Turkey that nibbles off top,  
 are very ill neighbours to silly poor May.

19 From wheat go and rake out, the tasters of time,  
 if ear be not forth, it will rise againe fine :

Use now in thy Wee, little raking or mow,  
 break time from its root, and so let it alone.

Weeding of  
 quickset

20 Banks newly quicksetten, same mowing do craue  
 the kindlier nourishment, thereby for to haue :

Then after a shower to mowing a snatch,  
 moze easily wead, with the root to dispatch.

21 When fen and the quagmire, so marish by kind,  
 and are to dryen, now win to thy mind :

Which yearly undrained, and suffer'd uncure,  
 annoyeth the meadows, that thereon do but.

Swarming of  
 Bees.

22 Take heed to thy Bees, that are ready to swarm,  
 the loss thereof now is crowns worth of harm :

Let skillful be ready, and diligence seen,  
 lest being too careless thou losest thy been.

23 In May at the farthest, twisallow thy land,  
 much brought may else after, cause plow for to stand :

This till being done, ye haue passed the worst,  
 then after who ploweth, plow thou with the first.

24 Twisallow once ended, get tumbrel and man,

and

and compals that fallow, as soon as ye can :  
Let skilfull bestow it, where need is upon,  
more profit the sooner, so fallow thereon.

25 Hide badlands with much, if ye will to the knees,  
So dropped and shadowed, with bushes and trees :  
Bear plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart,  
and compals it then, is a husbandly part.

26 Let children be hired to lay to their bones,  
from fallow as needeth, to gather up stones,  
What wisdom, for profit, adviseth unto,  
that husband and housewife, must willingly do.

27 To graze with thy calves, in some meadow plot near  
where neither their mothers may see them nor hear :

Where water is plenty, any barch to be warm,  
and look well unto them, for taking of harm.

28 Pinch never thy manuels of water and meat,  
if ever thou hopest for to have good neat :  
In summer time daily, in winter in frost,  
if cattel lack drink, they be utterly lost.

29 For covering much, overlay not thy ground,  
and then shall thy cattel be lusty and sound

But pinch them of pasture, while summer doth last,  
and lift at the tails yet the winter be past.

30 Get home with thy felmel, made ready to let,  
the sooner the easier carriage to get :

Or otherwise Hunger, carriage thereon,  
till (whereas you left it) a quarter be gone,

31 His string in summer let Citizen buy,  
lest buying in winter make purse for to cry :

For carman and Collier harp both on a string,  
in winter they call to be with thee to bring.

32 From May to mid August, an hour or two,  
let patch sleep a snatch, howsoever ye do

Though sleeping one hour refresheth his song,  
yet trust not Hob growhead, for sleeping too long,

33 The knowledge of killing, is one pretty feat,  
the waters are wholsom, the charges not great :

What timely thou gettest while summer doth last,  
think winter will help thee, to spend it as fast.

34 Fine baill desireth, it may be her lot,

Let not cattel  
want water.

Husbandry for  
Citizens.

to grow as a gilliflower, trim in a pot :  
 That ladies and gentiles, for whom ye do serve,  
 may help her as needeth, poor life to preserve.  
 35 Keep off from the cow, that to profit would go,  
 lest cow be deceived by or doing so :  
 And thou recompenced for suffering the same,  
 with want of a calf, and cow to war lame.  
 Thus endeth Days Husbandry.

## Chap. 42.

**W**ith sheep for to share,  
 as sheep may go bare

- 2 Though fleece ye take,  
 no patches make.
- 3 Shear Lambs no white,  
 or shear not yet.
- 4 If meadow be grown,  
 let meadow be mown.
- 5 Plough early ye may,  
 and then carry hay.
- 6 'Tis good to be known,  
 to have all their own.  
 Who goeth a borrowing,  
 goeth a sorrowing.
- 7 Set cart in plight,  
 and all things right.
- 8 Make dry over-head,  
 both hovel and shed.
- 9 Of hovel make stack,  
 for pease on his back.
- 10 In champion some,  
 mants elbow room.
- 11 Let Wheat and Rye,  
 in house ly drie.
- 12 Buy turfe and sedge,  
 or else break hedge.
- 13 Good stowe-house needful,  
 wel ordered speedful.

Thus endeth Jones abstract, agreeing with Jones husbandry:

- 14 Thy barns repair,  
 make floor fair.
- 15 Such shrubs as noy,  
 in summer bestroy.
- 16 Swing brambles & brakes,  
 get forks and rakes.
- 17 Spare headlands some,  
 till harvest come.
- 18 Cast ditch and pond,  
 to lay up land.

## A Lesson of Hop-yards.

- 19 Where hops will grow,  
 here learn to know.  
 Hops many will come,  
 in a rood of room.
- 20 Hops hate the land,  
 with gravel and sand.
- 21 The rotten mould,  
 for hop is worth gold.
- 22 The sun south-west,  
 for hop-yard is best.
- 23 Hop-plot once found,  
 now dig the ground.
- 24 Hops favoureth malt,  
 hops thrive both exalt.  
 Of hops more need,  
 when time shall need.

Jones



Junes Husbandry. Chap. 42.

*Calm weather in June,  
Corn sets in tune.*

*Forgotten month past,  
Do not at the last.*

**W**As they for the better, where water doth run,  
and let him go cleanly and dry in the sun :

Then shear him, and spare not at two days an end,  
the sooner, the better his corps will amend,

2 Reward not thy sheep when ye take off his coat,  
with twitches and patches as broad as a goat :

Let not such ungentleness happen to thine,  
lest she with her gentles do make it to pine.

3 Let lambs go unclipped, till June be half worn,  
the better the flaces will grow to be shorn :

The Die will discharge thee, if pulling the rest,  
the lighter the sheep is, then feedeth it best.

4 If meadow be forward, be mowing of some.  
but mow as the makers may well overcome.

Take heed to the weather, the wind and the shift,  
if danger approacheth, then seek space cry.

5 Plough early till den a clock, then to the day,  
in plowing and carting so profit ye may :

By little and little thus doing ye win,  
that plough shall not hinder, when harvest comes in,

6 Provide of thine own, to have all things at hand,  
lest work and the workman, uncorrected stand.

Love seldom to borrow, that thinketh still to live,  
for he that once borroweth, close looketh to have.

Let cart be well scathed, without and within,  
well clouted and greased, per day time begin :

Thy hay being carried, though carters had worn,  
cart's border well boarded is saving of corn.

7 Good housewives that lay, to save all things upright,  
for rumbels and cart, have a shed ready sight.

Where-under the hog may in winter lie warm,  
to stand so inclosed, and wind do no harm.

8 So likewise a hovel will serve for a room,  
to stack on thy pease, when harvest shall come :

A hovel is set  
on crotchets,  
and covered  
over with poles  
and straw.

¶

And



And serbe the in winter, mozeover then that,  
 to shut up thy porckings thou meanest to fat,  
 10 Some barn-room have little, and yard-room as much,  
 yet cozn in the field appertaineth to such:  
 Then hodels and ticks they are forced to make,  
 abroad or at home, for necessities sake.

11 Make sure of head-corn, of all other, as they  
 lie by and well looked to, for mouse and for rain:  
 Though fitches and pease, and such other as they  
 for pestring too much on a hodel be lay,  
 12 With whins or with furze, thy hodel renew  
 for turf and for leage, for co-bake and for heape:  
 For charcole and seacole, as also for chack,  
 for tall-wood and biller, as yearly be lack.

The husbandly  
 store-house.

13 What husbandly husband, except when he looks  
 but handsome have store, for hee that is an honest,  
 And all in good order, fast locked and  
 what ever is needful, to find by an eye.

14 Thy houses and barns, moule be looked upon,  
 and all things amended, for the best come from an eye on a gram and  
 Things thus set in order, an quiet and well,  
 shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thy house-corn.

15 The bushes and the trees, with the houses that stand  
 in woodlar or summer, are to be kept in hand,  
 But whereas decay to the tree, for the danger  
 for danger in woodlar, let the decay be mended.

16 At Midsummer, down with the weeds and the chaff,  
 and after abroad with the sickle and the scythe,  
 Set powers a mowing, when the corn is green,  
 the longer now it standeth, the more it is seen.

17 Now down with the grass, upon the lands and the heath,  
 that groweth in thaps, in rank, and so about thy house,  
 But grass upon headlands of harles and pasts,  
 when harvest is ended, go mow if thou canst.

18 Such mucky deep ditches and pits in the field,  
 that all a dry summer, no water will yield,  
 By singeing and casting that mud upon heape,  
 commodities many the husbandman reape.

to be leaved  
 and so on  
 but not to be  
 and so on  
 and so on

the husbandly store-house

- 19 Whom fancy perfwadeth, among other cops,  
to save for his sowing sufficient of hops:  
But willingly follow, of choises to chuse  
Such lessons approved, as skilful do vse.
- 20 Ground gravelly, sandy, and mixed with clay,  
is waighty for hops every manner of way,  
If it be mingled with rubbish and stone,  
for dyneles and barrennes, let it alone.
- 21 Choole soil for the hop of the rottenest mould,  
mell dunged and wrought as a garden plot should:  
Not far from the water (but not over-flown)  
this lesson well noted is meet to be known.
- 22 The Sun in the South, or else Southly and West,  
is joy to the hops as welcomen guest:  
But Wind in the North, or else Northly East,  
to hope is as ill as a stay in a feast.
- 23 Best plot for a Hop-yard, once found as I told,  
make thereof account, as of jewel of gold:  
Now dig it and leave it to the Sun for to burn,  
and afterward fence it to serve for that turn.
- 24 The hop for his profit, I thus do exalt,  
it strengthneth drink, and is favourerch malt:  
And being well bytween, long kept it will last,  
and drawing abide, if ye drinke not too fast.

Naught for  
Hops.

Good for hops.

The praise of  
Hops.

Julyes Abstract. Chap. 43.

- G**o firs and away,  
to ted and make hay:  
If storms draw nigh,  
then cock apace cry.
- 2 Let hay still abide,  
till well it be dride.  
Hay made away carry,  
no longer then carry.
- 3 Who best way titheth,
- 4 Two good hay-makers,  
worth twenty crakers.
- 5 Let baillops about  
be motion, and had out,  
the hay do look green,  
set field ye rake clean.
- 6 Why follow I pray thee,  
lest fittles bewray thee.

## Julies Husbandry.

- 7 Cut off good wise,  
ripe beans with a knife.  
8 Ripe hemp out cull,  
from caul to pull.  
let hemp seed grow,  
till moze ye know.  
9 Dry flax get in,  
for spinners to spin,  
Now now and pluck,  
thy bank of luck.  
10 Some wozm seed save,  
for parch to have.  
11 Parch physick true,  
in wozm wood and rue.  
Get grist to the mill,  
for wanting at will.

Thus endeth Julies abstract agreeing with Julies husbandry.

## Julies Husbandry. Chap. 44.

No tempest good July,  
Left corn look ruly.

Forgotten month past,  
Do now as the last.

Hay harvest.

**G** muste thy servants, be captain thy self,  
providing them weapon, and other like pelf:  
Get bottles and wallets, keep field in the beat,  
the fear is as much as the danger is great.

2 With tossing and raking, and setting in cor,  
gras lately in swaths, is meat for an Ox:  
That done, go and ear it, and have it away,  
the battel is fought, ye have gotten the day.

Pay thy tithes.

3 Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,  
that God may in blessing, send foizen to thee:  
Though Vicar be bad, or the Parson be evil,  
go not for thy titthing thy self to the devil.

4 Let hay be well made, or advise else abous,  
for mouldin g in mow, or firing thy house:  
Lay courtest aside for the Ox and the cow,  
the finest for sheep, and thy Gelding allow.

5 When down with thy headlands, that groweth about,  
leave never a ballop unmown or had out:  
Though gras be but thin, about barley and pease,  
yet picked up clean, ye shall find therein ease.

Thy fallowing

6 Thy fallow betime, for destroying of weed,  
let thistle and dock fall a blooming and seed.  
Such season may chance, it shall stand the upon,  
so till it again, per the summer be gone.

## Julies Husbandry.

85

Gathering of  
garden beans,

- 7 Not rent off, but cut off, ripe bean with a knife,  
for hindering stalk of her vegetive life:  
So gather the lowest, and leaving the top,  
shall teach thee a trick for to treble thy crop.
- 8 While pluck from thy seed, the simple hemp clean,  
this looketh more yellow, the other more green:  
Use thine for thy spinning, use Michel the tocher,  
for thoo-thead and halter, for rope and such other.
- 9 Now pluck up thy flax, for thy maidens to spin,  
first see it be dyed, and timely got in:  
And mow up the bank, and away with it dy, +  
and then houle it close out of danger to ly,
- 10 While worm-wood hath seed, get a handfull of thain,  
to save against March, to make flea to refrain:  
Where chamber is sweeped, and worm-wood is strown,  
no flea for his life dare abide to be known.
- 11 What I know it better, if Physick be true,  
for places infected, than worm-wood and Rue:  
It is as a comfort, for heart, and the brain,  
and therefore to have it, it is not in vain.
- 12 Get grist to the mill, to have plenty in store,  
lest miller lack water as many do more:  
The meal the more yieldeth, if servant be true,  
and miller that tolleth take none but his due.

Thus endeth Julies Husbandry.

### Chap. 45.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>T</b>hy fallow woun,<br/>get compass doon.<br/>2 In June and in awe,<br/>sowing breaks for a law.<br/>3 Ware saffron plot,<br/>forget it not.<br/>His dwelling made trim,<br/>look hoisely for him.<br/>When harvest is gone,<br/>then saffron comes on.<br/>4 A little of ground</p> | <p>brings saffron a pound,<br/>The pleasure is fine,<br/>the profit is thine.<br/>Keep colour in dying,<br/>well used worth buying.<br/>5 Seeds, mustard seed reap,<br/>and lay on a heap.<br/>6 Good neighbour indeed,<br/>change seed for seed.<br/>7 Now strike up drum,<br/>come harvest man, come.</p> |
|---|---|

Take

- Take pain for gain,  
one knave mars twain.  
8 Reap corn by the day,  
lest corn do decay.  
By great is the cheaper,  
if trusty were reaper.  
9 Blow horn for shepers,  
and cheer up thy reapers.  
10 Well doing who loveth,  
these harvest points p'oveth.  
11 Pay God part first,  
and not of the worst.  
12 Sow Barley (I say)  
thy carriech away.  
13 Reap care, say well,  
scare hog from wheel.  
14 Sow hawm to burn,  
to serve thy turn.  
To bake thy bread,  
to burn under lead.  
15 Sow hawm being dry,  
no longer let lie.  
Get home thy hawm,  
whil' it weather to caln.  
16 Sow barley less cost,  
ill mowen much lost.  
17 Reap barley wick sickle,  
that lies in ill pickle.  
Let greenest stand,  
for making of band.  
Bands made without dew,  
will hold but a few.  
18 Lay bago to find her,  
two takes to a binder.  
19 Rake after tith,  
and pay thy tith.  
Corn carreyd off,  
then rake it shall.  
20 Let flock rake wheat,  
lest goff take heat.
- Pet it is best reason,  
to take it in season.  
21 Sow often ye earn,  
more please ye outspurn.  
Pet winnow them in,  
per cartilage begin.  
22 Sow wheat in May,  
white sheaves is day.  
23 Sow Rye in June,  
go fast and bein.  
24 Sow wheat for food,  
to come by at need.  
Sow barley can,  
to thyself at the last.  
25 Lay pease upon track,  
if hovel ye lack.  
And cover it thynge,  
from drouth that wate.  
26 Let greanests glean,  
(the poor Amen)  
they ever ye sow,  
that till the low.  
The better for heat,  
for town to spare.  
26 Come home Lord singing,  
come home corn bringing.  
Tis merry in hall,  
when beards wag all.  
37 Once had thy desire,  
pay workman his hire.  
Let none be beguiled,  
man, woman or child.  
28 Thank God ye shall,  
and adieu for all.  
Works after harvest.  
29 Get tumbrel in hand,  
for thy barley land.  
30 The better the muck,  
the better good luck.

- 31 Still carriage is good,  
 for timber and wood,  
 No longer delays  
 to mend the high ways.  
 32 Some love as a jewel,  
 well placing of jewel,  
 33 In plying of legs,  
 make hovel for hogs,  
 34 While plough not busy,  
 to picking of rie,  
 35 Such seed as ye sow,  
 such reap or else mow,  
 36 Take shipping or else,  
 lent stuff provide,  
 37 Let haberdaine lie,  
 in pease straw dyed,  
 38 When out ye ride,  
 leave a good guide,  
 39 Some profit spie out,  
 by riding about,  
 Spark now through year,  
 what cheap, what dear,  
 40 Some skill doth wel,  
 to buy and to sell,  
 Of thief, who suspecth  
 in danger lyeth.  
 41 Commodity known,  
 abroad is blown,  
 42 At first hand buy,  
 at the third let lie,  
 43 Have money prest,  
 to buy at the rest,  
 44 Some cattel home lying,  
 for Michaelmas spring,  
 By hawk and by hound,  
 small profit is found,  
 44 Dispatch, look home,  
 to loytering mome,  
 Provide, or repent,  
 Thus endeth Augusts abstract, agreeing with Augusts husbandry.
- milch-cow for lent.  
 46 Sow-crowne yone sheep,  
 fat those ye keep.  
 Leave milking old cow,  
 fat aged up now.  
 47 Sell butter and cheese,  
 good fares few here.  
 48 If hops look brown,  
 go gather them down,  
 But now in the dew,  
 for plying with few.  
 49 Of hops in this knock,  
 a wave do lack,  
 One hat thy will,  
 go cover his bill.  
 50 Take hop thy dole,  
 but break not his pole,  
 Warn here (thou stranger)  
 to frame thy manger,  
 51 Hop poles preferre,  
 again to ferre,  
 Hop poles by and by,  
 will take up to  
 Hop poles way leane,  
 new poles go plant,  
 52 The hop well dyed,  
 will best abide,  
 Hops dyed in loft,  
 lack rehdance oft,  
 And Oer thet hops,  
 much more than words,  
 53 Hops dye small cost,  
 ill kept half lost,  
 Hops quickly be spilt,  
 take heed if thou wilt,  
 54 Some come, some go,  
 this life is so.



*Dry, August and warm,  
Doth harvest no harm.*

*Forgotten month past,  
Do now at the last.*

**T**hy fallow once ended, go strike by and by,  
both wheat-land and barley, and so let it lie.  
And as ye have leasure go compass the same,  
when up ye do lay it, moze fruiteful to frame.

1 Get down with thy bakes per any showen do come,  
that cattle the better, may have pasture some.

In June and in August as well doth appear,  
is best to mow bakes, of all times in the year.

Paring of  
Saffron.

3 Pare Saffron betwixen the two St. Maries days,  
or let or go shift it, that knowest the ways.

What year shall I do it (moze profit to yield)  
the fourth in the garden, the third in the field,

Housewifery.

4 In having but forty foot workmanly dight,  
take Saffron enough for a Lord and a Knight.

All winter time after, as promise doth teach,  
what plot have ye better for linnen to bleach :

5 Spies Mustard-seed gather, for being too ripe,  
and weather it well, per ye give it a stripe,

Then drels it, and lay it in sollar up sweet,  
lest sootifals make it for table unmeet,

6 Good housewives in summer will save their own seeds,  
against the next year, as occasion needs :

One seed for another, to make an exchange,  
with fellowly neighbour seemeth not strange,

7 Make sure of reapers, get harvest in hand,  
the corn that is ripe doth shed as it stand,

Be thankful to God, for his benefit sent,  
and willing to save it with earnest intent.

Champion by  
great, the o-  
ther by day.

8 To let out thy harvest by great or by day,  
let this by experience lead thā the way :

By great will deceive thā, with lingring it out,  
by day will dispatch, and put all out of doubt.

2 Grant harvest-lozd moze by a penny or two,  
to call on his fellows the better to do :

Good harvest  
points.

Give gloves to thy reapers, a largels to cry,  
and daily to loptercers have a good eye.



- 10 Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is thorn,  
bind fast, shock apace, have an eye to thy corn:  
Load safe, carry home, fallow timely being late,  
gone just in the barn, it is out of despair.
- 11 With truly and duly with hearty good will,  
that God and his blessing, may dwell with thee still:  
Though parson neglecteth his duty for this,  
thank thou thy Lord God; and give every man his.
- 12 Corn tithed (sir Parson) to gather go get,  
and cause it on shocks to be by and by set:  
Not leaving it scattering abroad on the ground,  
nor long in the field but away with it round.
- 13 To cart gap and barn, let a guide to look well,  
and hoy out sir carter, the hog fro thy wheel,  
Lest greedy of feeding, in following the cart,  
it noyeth or periseth, spight of thy heart.
- 14 In champion countrey a pleasure they take,  
to mow up their haum for to hew and to bake:  
And also it stands them in stead of their thack,  
which being well mowed they can not well lack.
- 15 The haum is the straw of the wheat or their rie,  
which once being reaped, they mow by and by:  
For fear of destroying with cattel or rats,  
the sooner ye load it, more profit ye gain.
- 16 The mowing of barley, if barley do stand,  
is cheapest and best for to rid out of hand:  
Some mow it and rake it, and set it on cocks,  
some mow it and bind it, and set it on shocks.
- 17 Of barley the longest, and greenest ye find,  
leave standing by dailys till time ye do bind:  
Then early in morning (while dew is thereon) set  
to making of bays till dew be all gone.
- 18 Due speecheth those bands, so in order to lay,  
as barley (in swathes) may fill it thereby,  
Which gathered up with the rake and the hand,  
the follower after them bindeth in hand.
- 19 Where barley is raked (if dealing be true)  
the tenth of such raking to Parson is due:  
Where scattering of barley is seen to be much,  
there custom nor conscience, tything should grutch.

Spreading of  
barly lands.

Tith of ra-  
kings.

- 20 Coyn being had down any way ye allote  
 should wicher as needeth, for burning in mote.  
 Such skill appertaineth, to harbest mains and  
 and taken in time, is a husbandly part.
- 21 So turning of peason till carriage ye make,  
 nor turning in no more, than ye mind for to take.  
 Lest beaten with showers, so turned to tye,  
 by turning and cossing they shed as they lye.
- 22 If weather be fair, and tidy thy grain,  
 make speedily carriage, for fear of a rain.  
 For tempests and showers deceiveth a many,  
 and lingring lubbers lose many a penny.
- 23 In gobbing as harbest, learn skillfully how,  
 each grain for to lay, by is left on a mow.  
 Sied barley the purest, gobe out of the way,  
 all other nigh hand, gobe quik away may.
- 24 Take pease upon hovel, althow in a pare,  
 to cover it quicklie for owner regard,  
 Lest Dove and the Coot, there finding a stack,  
 with ill stozing, mighte deperish thy stack.
- 25 Coyn carried, let such as be good go and glean,  
 and after thy cattle to eate this up cleane.  
 When spare it for toweill till Michael be past,  
 to lengthen thy dairy, no better thou hast.
- 26 In harbest time harbest folk, for dany and ally  
 should make altogether good char in the hall.  
 And fill out the black bole of blithe to their song,  
 and let them be merry all harbest time long.
- 27 Once ended thy harbest, let none be beguiled,  
 please such as dis please this, mind to man and child.  
 Thus doing, with alway such help as they can,  
 thou winnest the praise of a labouring man.
- 28 Now look up to Godward, let tongue never cease,  
 in thanking of him for his mighty increase.  
 Accept my good will for a proof, go and try,  
 the better thou thyself the gladder am I.

Pay truly har-  
 vest folks

Thank God  
 for all

Works

## Works after harvest.

- 29 Now carry out compass, when harvest is done,  
where barley thou sowest, my champion son:  
Lay it on heap in the field as ye may,  
till carriage be fair, to have it away.
- 30 Whose compass is rotten, and carried in time,  
and spread as it should be, chafes ladder may climb:  
Whose compass is paltry, and carried too late,  
such husbandry useth that many do hate.
- 31 Per winter preventeth while weather is good,  
for galling of pasture, get home with thy wood:  
And carry out gravel to fill up a hole,  
both timber and furze, the turf and the cole.
- 32 House charcole and sedge, chip, and cote of the land,  
pile talwood and billes stack all that hath hand:  
Blocks, roots, pole and bough, set upright the chertch,  
the nearer moze handsome in winter to fetch.
- 33 In stacking of baven, and pilling of logs,  
make under the baven, a hovel for hogs:  
And warmly inclose it all saving the mouth,  
and that to stand open, and full to the South.
- 34 Once harvest dispatched, get wench and boys,  
and into thy barn besoze all other toys:  
Choice seed to be picked, and trimly well sowe,  
for seed may no longer from threshing abide.
- 35 Get seed aforehand, in a readines had,  
or better provide if thine own be too bad.  
Be careful of seed, or else such as ye sow,  
be sure at harvest to reap oyes mow.
- 36 When harvest is ended, take shipping, or ride,  
King, salt-fish, or herring, for Lent to provide:  
To buy it at first, as it cometh to hand,  
shall pay for thy charges thou spendest a hand.
- 37 Choose skillfully late fish, not burnt at the stone,  
buy such as be good, or else let it alone:  
Get home that is bought, and go stack it up dry,  
with pease-straw between it the safer to kee.
- 38 Per ever re journey, cause servant with seed,  
to compass thy barley land, where it is need:

Provision for  
Lent,

One aker well compassed, passech some chear,  
thy barn shall at harvest, declare it to chear.

39 This lesson is learned, by riding about,  
the pices of victuals the year throughout.

Both what to be selling, and what to refrain,  
and what to be buying and bying in again.

40 Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,  
to such as have skill to buy and to sell:

Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,  
with thief of his marrow for fear of ill end.

Buying at first  
hand.

41 The rich in his bargaining need not to be caught,  
of buyer and seller full far is he sought:

Yet herein consisteth a part of my text,  
who buyeth at first hand, and who at the next.

42 At first hand he buyeth, that payeth all down,  
at second that hath not so much in the town:

At third hand he buyeth, that buyeth a trust,  
who buyeth of him, shall pay for his lust.

Ready money  
buyeth best  
cheap.

43 As oft as ye bargain, for better or worse,  
to buy it the cheaper have chink in thy purse:

Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keep,  
is pay and dispatch him, yet ever ye sleep.

44 Be mindful abroad, of Michaelmas spring,  
for thereon dependeth a pradenly thing:

Though some have pleasure, with hawk upon hand,  
good husbands get treasure, to purchase their land.

45 Thy market dispatched, turn home again round,  
lest gaping for peny, thou lovest a pound:

Provide for thy wife, or else look to be shent,  
good milch-cow for winter, another for Lent.

46 In travelling homeward buy forty good crones,  
and fat up the bodies of such saely bones:

Leave milking and dry up old mully thy Cow,  
the crooked and aged, to fadding put now.

47 At Barlenewide, or at Sturbridge fair,  
buy that is needful thy house to repair:

When sell to thy profit, both butter and cheese,  
who buyeth it sooner, the more he shall seele.

48 If hops doo look brownish, then are ye too slow,  
if longer ye suffer those hops for to grow.

Now sooner ye gather, moze profit is found,  
if weather be fair and dew off the ground.

49 Not break off, but cut off, from hop the hop-string,  
leave growing a little again for the spring:

Whole hill about pared, and therewith new clad,  
shall nourish moze sets against March to be had,

50 Hop-hillock discharged of every let,  
set them without breaking, each pole ye out get:

Which being intangled above in the tops,  
go carry to such as are plucking hops:

51 Take soutage of hair (that covers the kell)  
set like a manger, and fastened well:

Which poles upon crotches as high as the best,  
for saving and ridance is husbandry best,

52 (Hops had) the top poles, that are likely preserve,  
from breaking and rotting, again for to serve:

And plant ye with Alders, or Willows a plot,  
where yearly as needeth, moze poles may be got.

53 Some skilfully dypeth their hops on a kell,  
and some on a sollar, oft turning them well:

Kell dried will abide foul weather and fair,  
where dyping and lying in loft do despair.

54 Some close them up dyp, in a hoghead or fat,  
yet canvas or soutage is better then that:

By dyping or lying they quickly be spilt,  
thus much have I shewed, do now as thou wilt.

55 Old Farmer is forced, long harvest to make,  
his goods at moze leisure, away for to take:

New Farmer thinketh each hour a day,  
until the old Farmer be packing away.

The order of  
hops gather-  
ing.

Keeping of  
hops.

Thus endeth and holdeth out Augusts Husbandry till  
Michaelmas Eve.

Tho. Tusser.

Corn

# Corn harvest equally divided in ten parts.

## Chap. 47.

1. One part cast forth for rent due out of hand.
2. One other part, for seed to sow thy land.
3. Another part, leave Parson for his tithes.
4. Another part, for harbell, hie, and kitch.
5. One part, of Plow-wright, Cart-wright, knacker and smith.
6. One part to uphold thy oxen, that draw therewith.
7. Another part, for servants, and work-mans wages lay.
8. One part likewise, for fill-belly day by day.
9. One part thy wife for needful things do crave,
10. Thy self and thy children the last part would have.

Who minds to quote,  
upon this note,  
may easily find enough:  
What charge and pain,  
to little gain,  
doth follow toying plough

Yet Farmer may,  
thank God and say,  
for yearly such good hap.  
Well fare the plough,  
that feeds enough,  
to stop so great a gap.

A brief conclusion, where you may see,  
Each word in a verse to begin with a T.

## Chap. 48.

**T**he chiftry that teacheth the chifving to chifve,  
Teach timely to traverse the thing that thou cride.  
Transferring the toying to timeliness taught.  
This teaching the temperance to temper thy thought.  
Take trusty (to trust to) that thinkest to chifve.  
That trustily chifviness wrotheth to thee.  
Then temper thy travail to carry thy tide.  
This teacheth the chifviness, twenty times tride.  
Take thankful thy talent, thank thankfully those,  
That chifvily teacheth, thy time to transpose.  
Woe twice to thee taught, teach twenty times ten,  
This trade that thou takest, take chifft to thee then,

Mans

# Mans age divid ed into twelve sevens.

25

Mans age divided here you have,  
By prentisship, from birth to grave.

## Chap. 49.

- 1 The first seven years being up as a child.
  - 14 The next to learning for, waiping too wile.
  - 21 The next keep under fir hobber de boy.
  - 28 The next a man no longer a boy.
  - 35 The next let lusty lay wisely to wive.
  - 42 The next lay now, o wile neder thgion.
  - 49 The next make sure for term of thy life.
  - 56 The next take som wifes for childen and wive.
  - 63 The next a beftain gine over thy lust.
  - 70 The next think how to whither thou must.
  - 77 The next get chair and crutches to stay.
  - 84 The next to heauen, God sends us the way.
- Who so loseth their youth, shall rue in age.  
Who hateth the truth in sorrow and rage.

## Another deuision of the nature of mans age.

### Chap. 50.

The Ape, the Lyon, the Fox, the Ass,

Thus set forth man as in a glass.

- Ape. { Like Ape we be toying, till twenty and oue;  
Lion. { Then half as Ape, till forty be gone;  
Fox. { Then half as Fox, till thyscope and thye.  
Ass. { Then after for Asses accounted we be.  
Who plays with his better, this lesson must know,  
what humbleness Joy to the Lion both show;  
For Ape with his toying, and rudeness of Ass,  
brings ( out of good hour ) displeasure to pass.

Comparing good husband with unthrift his brother,  
The better discerneth the tone from the tother.

### Chap. 51.

**I**ll husbandy baggeth  
to go with the best.

Good husbandy baggeth  
up gold to his chest.

2 In



## A comparison between

- 2 All husbandry trudgeth, Good husbandry worketh,  
with unthrift about, his household to keep.  
Good husbandry snudgeth, All husbandry lieth,  
for fear of a doubt, by that and by this:
- 3 All husbandry spendeth, Good husbandry giveth  
abroad like a mome: to every man his.
- Good husbandry tendereth, 11 All husbandry taketh  
his charges at home, and spendeth up all:
- 4 All husbandry selleth, Good husbandry maketh  
his corn on the ground: good Gift with a small.
- Good husbandry smelleth, 12 All husbandry prayeth,  
no gain that is found, his wife to make Gift:
- 5 All husbandry loseth, Good husbandry layeth,  
for lack of good fence: take this for a Gift.
- Good husbandry closeth, 13 All husbandry bowleth,  
and gaineth the pence: at fortune to auk:
- 6 All husbandry cruisseth, Good husbandry rouseth  
to him and to her: himself as a hawk.
- Good husbandry lusteth, 14 All husbandry lyeth,  
himself for to stir, in prison for debt:
- 7 All husbandry eateth, Good husbandry spieth,  
himself out of doo: where profit to get.
- Good husbandry meateth, 15 All husbandry ways,  
himself and the poo: back to fraud what he can:
- 8 All husbandry dayeth, Good husbandry praiseth,  
or letteth it lie: hath of every man.
- Good husbandry worketh, 16 All husbandry neuer  
the cheaper to buy: hath wealth to keep touch.
- 9 All husbandry lurcheth, Good husbandry eber,  
and stealeth asleep: hath penny in pouch.
- Good husband his boon, All husband as soon  
Or request hath a far, Hath a road with an R.

A Comparison between Champion Countrey,  
and several. Chap. 52.

**T**he Countrey inclosed I praise,  
the tother delighteth not me.  
For nothing cheapeleth to such raise.  
to such as inferiour be.

# Champion Countrey and Several.

897

- How both of them partly I know,  
 here somewhat I mind to shew.  
 2 Where swine-herd that keepeth the dog,  
 there neat-herd with cur and his boy,  
 There shepheard with whistle and dog,  
 be fence to the meadow and cozn;  
 Where hoyle being ti'd on a balk,  
 is ready with chief for to walk;  
 3 Where all things in common do rest,  
 cozn-fieled with the pasture and mead.  
 Though common ye do as the rest,  
 yet what doth it stand you in stead?  
 There commons as commoners use,  
 for otherwise shalt thou not choose.  
 4 What laier much better than there,  
 or cheaper (thereon to do well);  
 What bydgerie moze any where,  
 less good theretofore, where can ye tell?  
 What gotten by summer is sen,  
 in winter is eaten up clean;  
 5 Example by Leicester-shire,  
 what soil can be better then that?  
 For any thing heart can desire,  
 and yet doth it want ye see what;  
 Past, covert, close, pasture, and wood:  
 and other things needful is good.  
 6 All those do inclosure bying,  
 experience teacheth no less,  
 I speak not to boast of the thing,  
 but onely a troth to expresse;  
 Example (if doubt ye do make)  
 by Suffolk and Essex go take.  
 7 Moze plenty of Butten and Baf,  
 Cozn, butter and Cheese of the best;  
 Moze walch any where (to be best)  
 moze people moze handsome and best,  
 Where find ye? go search any coast,  
 than there where inclosure is most.  
 8 Moze work for the labouring man,  
 as well in the tovan as the field.

aligned  
 3

aligned  
 3

Inclosure,

Several,

# A Comparison between

Champion  
country.

Champion  
annoyances

Of thereof devise (if ye can)  
 more profit what countries do yield  
 more seldom where hee the pope  
 go begging from dogs to dogs  
 9 In Norfolk behold the despair,  
 of tillage too much to be boze,  
 By robbers from fair unto fair,  
 and other destroying the coze.  
 By custom and covetous gates,  
 by gaps and opening gates.  
 10 What speak I of commoners by,  
 with drawing all after a line,  
 So noying the coze as it lie,  
 with cattel, with conies and swine.  
 When thou hast bestowed this coze,  
 look half of the same to be lost.  
 11 The flocks of the Lords of the soil,  
 do yearly the winter coze among,  
 The same in a manner they spoil,  
 with feeding so low and so long.  
 And therefore that champion field,  
 doth seldom good winter coze hold.  
 12 By Cambridge a Town I do know,  
 where many a good husband do dwell,  
 Whose losses by losses doth grow,  
 more here than is needful to tell.  
 Determine at Court what they shall  
 perfozmed is nothing at all.  
 13 The champion robber by night,  
 and prowleth and filcherth by day,  
 Himself and his beast out of sight,  
 both spoileth and maketh away,  
 Not only thy grails but thy coze,  
 both after and per it be thorn.  
 14 Weale bolt with thy peale he will have,  
 his houthold to feed and his bag;  
 Now stealeth he, now will he crave,  
 and now will he cozen and cog.  
 In Bridewell a number be stript:  
 less worchy than thief to be kept.

- 15 The Dr-boy as ill is as he,  
 or wozler, if wozle may be found,  
 For spoiling from thine, and from thine,  
 of grals and of coyn on the ground.  
 Lay neber so well for to save it,  
 by night or by day he will have it.
- 16 What orchard unrobbed escapes?  
 or pullet dare walk in their jet?  
 But homeward or outward (like Apes)  
 they count it their own they can get?  
 Lord, if ye do take them, what sturs,  
 how hold they together like burnes?
- 17 For commons these commoners cry,  
 inclosing they may not abide:  
 Yet some be not able to buy,  
 a Cow with her calf by her side.  
 For lay not to live by their work,  
 but thevishly loyter and lark.
- 18 The Lord of the Town is too blame,  
 for these and many faulcs moe,  
 For that he doth know of the same,  
 yet lets them unpunished go.  
 Such Lords ill example do give,  
 where parlets and drabs so may live.
- 19 What foot-paths are made, and how troan,  
 annoyance too much to be born,  
 With hoxle and with cattel what road,  
 is made through every mans coyn?  
 Where champions ruleth the roste,  
 there daily disorder is most.
- 20 Their shep when they bite for to mite,  
 how careles such shep they do guite:  
 The Farmer they leade in the lath,  
 with losses on every side.  
 Though an y mans coyn they do bite,  
 they will not allow him a mite.
- 21 What hunting and hawking is there,  
 coyn looking for sickle at hand?  
 Acts lawles to do without fear,  
 how pearly together they band?

More harm to another will do,  
 than they would be done to undo.  
 22 More profit is quieter found,  
 where pastures in several be;  
 Of one silly Aker of ground,  
 than champion maketh of chere.  
 Again, what a joy is it known,  
 when men may be bold with their own.  
 23 The tone is commended for grain,  
 yet bread made of beans they do eat;  
 The tother for one loaf hath twain,  
 of spalline, of rie, and of wheat.  
 The champion liveth full bare,  
 when woodland full merry do fare.  
 24 Tene giveth his cozn in a deatch,  
 to hofte, shep, and hog ery day;  
 The tother give cattel warm bath,  
 and feed them with straw and with hay.  
 Cozn spent of tene so in pain,  
 the tother doth sell to his gain.  
 25 Tene barefoot and ragged do go,  
 when tother ye see do not so,  
 but hath what is needful to serve,  
 Tene pain in a cottage doth take,  
 when tother trim bowers do make.  
 26 Tene layeth for turfe and for sedge,  
 and hath his wonderful suit;  
 When tother in every hedge,  
 hath plenty of fuel and fruit.  
 Chills twenty times wozen than these,  
 inclosure quickly would ease.  
 27 In woodland the pooz men that have,  
 scarce fully two akers of land;  
 More merrily live and do labe,  
 than tother with twenty in hand.  
 Yet pay they as much for the two,  
 as tother for twenty must do.  
 28 The labourer coming from thence,  
 in woodland to wozk any where,

Champion.

Several.

Champion.

Several.

Champion.

I (warrant you) goeth not hence,  
 to work any more again there.  
 If this same be true (as it is)  
 why gather they nothing of this?  
 29 The poore at inclosure do grutch,  
 because of abuses that fall,  
 Lest some man should have but too much  
 and some again nothing at all.  
 If order might therein be found,  
 What were to the several ground.

## The description of an envious and naughty Neighbour.

**A**n envious Neighbour is ealie to find  
 His comberlome fetches are seldom behind.  
 His hatred p<sup>r</sup>ocureth from naughties to worse,  
 His friendship like Iudas, that carried the purse.  
 His head is a stoffe house, with quarrels full fraught,  
 His brain is unquiet, till all come to naught.  
 His memory pregnant old ill to recite,  
 His mind ever fixed each ill to requite.  
 His mouth full of venom, his lips out of frame,  
 His tongue a false witness, his friend to defame.  
 His eyes be Promoters, some trespass to sue,  
 His ears be as spials, alarm to cry.  
 His hands be as tyrants, rebenging each thing,  
 His feet at thine elbow, as serpent to sting.  
 His bzeast full of rancour, like canker to fret,  
 His heart like a Lion his neighbour to eat.  
 His hate like a Shep-biter, staring aside,  
 His looks like a corcombe, up puffed with pride.  
 His face made of bzals like a vice in a game,  
 His gesture like Davus, whom Terence doth name.  
 His bzag as Thersites, with elbows abroad,  
 His cheeks in a fury shall swell like a toad.  
 His colour like ashes, his tap in his eyes,  
 His nose in the air, his snout in the skies.

## A Sonnet against a slanderous tongue.

His promise to trust to, as slippery as ice,  
 His credit much like to the chance of the dice,  
 His knowledge or skill is in prating too much,  
 His company shunned, and so be all such.  
 His friendship is counterfeit, seldom to trust,  
 His doing unlucky and euer unjust.  
 His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can,  
 His purpose once gotten, a pin for the shan.

## A Sonnet against a slanderous tongue.

Chap. 34.

**D**oth daniel good, among the Romy wheat:  
 Do chistles good so thick in fallow spide:  
 Do taint worms good, that lack where they should eat,  
 Or lurking Drones in hives where bees abide:  
 Do hornets good, or these same biting gnats:  
 Foul swelling toads, what good by them is seen:  
 In house well becke, what good by gnawing rats:  
 Or casting spoles, among the meadows grass:  
 Doth heaby news, make glad the heart of man:  
 Or noysom smells, what good doth that to brach:  
 Now once for all, what good (they who foran:)  
 Do stinking snakes, to this our common wealch:

No more good doth a preevish slanderous tongue,  
 But hurt it self, and noys both old and young.



A sonnet upon the Authors first seven years  
service, *Cbap. 55.*

Seven times hath Janus tane new year by hand,  
Seven times hath March blown forth his power,  
To drive out Aprils buds, by sea and land,  
For minion May, to deck most sweet with flower.  
Seven times hath temperate Vir, like Pegasus plain,  
And pleasant Aestas eke her flowers told,  
Seven time Automnos heat hath ben belain,  
Which Hyems blustrous blasts and bitter cold,  
Seven times the thirty Boons hath changed ben,  
Seven times the Sun his course hath gone about,  
Seven times each bird, her nest hath built anew,  
Since first time you to serve, I choos'd out.

Still yours am I, though thus the time have past,  
And trust to be as long as time shall last.

Man minded for to thrive,  
Must wisely lay to wive :  
What hap may thereby fall,  
Here argued find we shall.

*The Authors Dialogue between two Bachelors, of wiving and thriving, by Affirmation and Objection: Chap. 96.*

### Affirmation.

**F**riend where met we this other day,  
 We heard one make his moan and lay.  
 Good Lord how I might thrive?  
 We heard another answer him,  
 Then make thee handsome, trick, and trim,  
 And lay in time to love.

### Objection.

And what of that say you to me?  
Do you your self thinke that to be  
The best way for to chise,  
If truth were truly bolted out,  
As touching this I stand in doubt,  
If men were best to liue.

### Affirmation:

## Affirmation.

There is no doubt, for prove I can,  
That once there was a single man,  
could find him no way to thrive;  
Until it was his happy lot,  
To stay himself in some good plot,  
And wisely then to wife.

## Objection.

And I am of another mind,  
For by no reason can I find,  
how that I should thrive:  
For whereas now I spend a penny,  
I should not then be hindered many,  
Through bondage to my wife.

## Affirmation.

Not so, for now where thou dost spend,  
Of this or that to no good end,  
which hindreth thee to thrive;  
Such vain expences thou shouldst save,  
And satisfy thy heart to have.  
As others do that live.

## Objection.

Why then do folk this proverb put,  
The blessing ere here trod on thy foot,  
if that way were to thrive:  
Were out a man may soon pick forth,  
Few feeleth what a penny is worth,  
till such time as they wife.

## Affirmation.

It may so chance as thou dost say,  
This lesson therefore bare away,  
If therefore thou wilt thrive:  
Look yet thou leap, see yet thou go.  
It may be for thy profit so.

For thee to lay to wife,

## Objection.

It is too much we daily hear,  
To wife and thrive both in a year,  
As touching now to thrive:  
I know not herein what to spie,

But

But that there doth small profit lie,  
To fancy for to wife.

Affirmation.

Indeed the first year oft is such,  
That fondly some bestoweth much.

A let to them to thrive :

Pet other moe may soon be found,  
Which getteth many a fair pound,  
The same day that they wife.

Objection.

I grant some getteth more that day,  
Than they can easily bear away,

Now needs then must they thrive,

What gaineth such think ye by that ?

A little burthen you wot what,

Through fondness for to wife.

Affirmation.

Thou seemest blind as moe have been,

It is not beauty byingeth in,

The thing to make thee thrive :

In woman kind see that ye do,

Requiring of her no gift but two,

When as ye mind to wife.

Objection.

But two say you ? I pray you than,

Shew those as briefly as you can,

If that may help to thrive :

I when we must conclude anon,

Of those same twain, to want the ton,

When as ye chance to wife.

Affirmation.

An honest housewife trust to me,

We those same twain I say to thee,

That help so much to thrive :

As honesty far passeth gold,

So housewifery in young and old,

Do pleasure such as wife.

Objection.

The honesty indeed I grant,

Is one good point the wife should haunt,

# Of Wiving and Thriving.

to make her husband thrive:  
But no to fain would I have you them,  
How should a man good housewife know,  
if once he hap to thrive?

Affirmation.

A housewife good betimes will rise,  
And order things in comely wise,  
her mind is set to thrive:  
Upon her distaff she will spin,  
And with her needle she will win,  
if such ye hap to wive.

Objection.

It is no idle going about,  
Nor all day pycking on a clout,  
can make a man to thrive:  
Or if there be no other winning,  
But that the wife gets by her spinning,  
small chiefe it is to wive.

Affirmation.

Some more then this yet do she shall,  
Although thy stock be very small,  
yet will she help thee thrive:  
Lay thou to save as well as she,  
And then thou shalt enriched be,  
when such thou hapst to wive.

Objection.

If she were mine I tell thee troth,  
Too much to trouble her I were loath,  
for gréediness to thrive:  
Lest some should talk as in the speech,  
The good wives husband wears no breech,  
If such I hap to wive.

Affirmation.

What hurts it thee what some do say,  
If honestly she take the way,  
To help thee for to thrive:  
For honesty will make her prest  
To do the thing that shall be best,  
If such ye hap to wive,

Objection

Obiection.

Why did Diogenes say then,  
To one that askt of him time when  
Were best to wive to chive?  
Not yet (quoth he) if thou be young.  
If thou war old, then hold thy tongue.  
It is too late to wive.

Affirmation.

Belike he knew some shewith wife,  
Which with her husband made such strife,  
That hindred them to chive.  
Who then may blanie him for that cause,  
Though then he spake as some had cause,  
As touching for to wive.

Obiection.

Why then I see to take a shew,  
(As seldom other there be few)  
Is not the way to chive.  
So hard a thing I find it is,  
The good to chule, the shew to mis,  
That feareth me to wive.

Affirmation.

She may in some thing learn a shew,  
Yet such a housewife was a few,  
To help the for to chive.  
This proverb look in mind ye keep,  
As good a shew is as a thow,  
For you to take to wive.

Obiection.

Now be the Lamb, or be the Cwe,  
Give me the shew, take thou the shew,  
See which of us shall chive:  
If she be shewith think for troth,  
For all her thrist I would be loth,  
To match with such a wive.

Affirmation.

Tush farewell then, I leave you off,  
Such fools as you that love to troff,  
Shall seldom wive to chive:  
Contrary her, as you do me,

And then ye shall I warrant ye,  
Repent ye if ye wive.

## Objection.

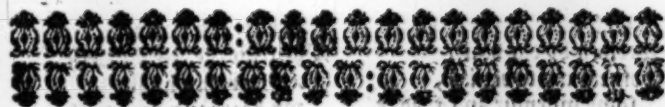
Friend let us both give justly place,  
To wedded man to judge this case,  
Which best way is to chive:  
For both our talk, as seemeth plain,  
Is but as happeth in our brain,  
To will or not to wive.

Wedded mans Judgment  
Upon the first argumeh

**A**s Cock that wants his mate, goes roving about,  
With crowing early and late, to find his lover out.  
And as a poor silly hen, long wanting cock to guide,  
Soon droops, and hoisly then to peak aside.  
Even so it is with man and wife, where government is found,  
To want of tone the others life, both hoisly them confound.

**I**ffest or earnest; here argued you find  
That husband and wife together must dwell,  
And thereto the judgement of wedded mans mind,  
That husbandry otherwise spædeth not well:  
Of housewifery likewise, as of husbandry told,  
How housewisely housewife helps bying in the gold.

Here endeth the Book of Husbandry.



The points of Housewifery, united to the comfort of Husbandry, newly corrected and amplified with divers good lessons for Householders to recreate the Reader, as by the Table at the end hereof more plainly may appear.

Set forth by Thomas Tusser, Gentleman.

To the right Honourable, and my especial good Lady and Mistress, the Lady Paget.

**T**hough danger be mickle,  
and labour to sickle,  
Yet duty doth tickle  
my fancy to wight,  
Concerning how witty,  
How fine and how pretty,  
Good huswife should sett,  
from morning till night.  
Not minding by wighting  
To kindle a spighting,  
But shew by indighting,  
as afterwards told,  
How husbandry easeth,  
And huswifery pleaseth,  
And many purse greaseth,  
with silver and gold.  
3 For husbandry weepeth,  
When huswifery sleepeth,  
And hardly he creepeth  
up ladder to christ,  
That wanch to hold him,  
Christs ladder to hold him,  
Before it be told him,  
he falls without shift,  
4 Lett many would fear me,  
And others do sweare me,  
Of troth I do bear me,  
upright as ye see me,  
Full minded to love all,  
And not to repoe all,  
But onely to love all  
good huswives to be.  
5 For if I should find some,  
Or delectand behind some,  
And musing to find some,  
displease so I mought  
Or if I should blend them,  
And so offend them,  
What shew I should send them,  
I stand in a doubt.  
6 Though harmlesse ye make it  
And some do well take it,  
If others forsake it,  
what pleasure were that  
Dought else but to paine me,  
And nothing to gaine me,  
But make them disdain me,  
I wot not for what.  
Lett



## To the Reader.

7 Lest some make a triall,  
As clock by the diall,  
Some stand to deniall,  
Some murmur and grudge.  
Giue iudgment, I pray you,  
For iustly so may you,  
So fancy, so say you,  
I make you my iudge.  
8 In time ye shall try me,  
By troth ye shall spie me,  
So find, so let by me,  
According to skill.

Howeuer tre groweth,  
The fruit the tre sheweth,  
Your Ladyship knoweth  
my heart and good will.  
9 Though fortune doth measure  
And I do lack treasure,  
Yet if I may pleasure,  
your Honour with this:  
Then will we to mend it,  
Or mend or ye send it,  
Or if any way lend it,  
It ought be amiss.

Your Ladyships servant  
Thomas Tuffer.

## To the Reader,

**N**ow listen good huswifes, what doings are here;  
set forth for a day, as it should for a year:  
Both easie to follow, and soon to atchieve,  
for such as by good huswifery, looketh to chiefe.  
2 The forenoon matters, till dinner (with some)  
then afternoon doings, till dinner-time come:  
With breakfast and dinner-time, sup and to bed,  
stand orderly placed to quiet thine head.  
3 The meaning is this, for a day that ye see,  
that month, and yearly, continued must be;  
And hereby to gather, (as prove I intend),  
that huswifery matters have never an end.  
4 I have not by heart lay, nor reading in book,  
set out (peradventure) thine some cannot brooke:  
For yet not as yet he be doing with any,  
but such as have saved me many a peny.  
5 If wisdom both huswife, and husband may be,  
what matter hath a husband, lesser than she?  
Tis needfull that both of them, look well about,  
too careless watching, and too lazy without.  
6 Now therefore if ye would consider of this,  
what losses and crosses comes daily amiss:

Then

Then bear me a widowers pen as ye may,  
though husband of huswifery, somewhat do say.

The Preface to the Book of Huswifery.

**T**ake weapon a way, of what force is a man:  
take huswife from husband, and what is he then?

- 2 As lovers do covet, together to dwell,  
so husbandry loveth good huswifery well.
- 3 Though husbandry I am, to bying in the hanes,  
yet huswifery labours somewhat equal in gains.
- 4 Some respite to husbands the weather may send,  
but huswives affairs have never an end.

As true as thy faith,

Thus huswifry faith,

**I** Serve for a day, for a week, for a year,  
For life time, for ever, while man dwelleth here.  
For richer, for poorer, from North to the South,  
For honest, for hard head, for dainty of mouth,  
For wed and unwedded, sickness, and health,  
For all that well liveth, in good Common-wealth,  
For City, for Countrey, for Court, and for Carr,  
To quiet the head, and to comfort the heart.

The praise of  
huswifry.

A description of huswife and huswifery.

**O**f huswife doth huswifry challenge that name,  
of huswifery huswife doth likewise the same.

Where husband and husbandry joynech with these,  
there wealchines gotten is holden with ease.

- 2 The name of a huswife what is it to say:  
the wife of the house, to the husband a stay:

If huswife doth that, as belongeth to her,  
if husband be godly, there needeth no stir.

- 3 The huswife is she that to labour doth fall,  
the labour of her I do huswifry call:

If thrist by that labour be honestly got,  
then it is good huswifry, else it is not.

- 4 The woman the name of a huswife doth win,  
by keeping her house, and of doings therein.

And

## Instructions to Huswifery.

And the wifch husband will quietly dwell,  
must think of this lesson, and follow it well.

## Instructions to Huswifery.

Serve God is the first,

True love is not worst.

- A** Daily good lesson, of huswife indoe,  
is good to remember the better to spoe.  
2 Another good lesson, of huswifery thought,  
is huswife with husband to live as they ought.  
Wife comely no grief, Man our huswife chief.  
3 Though trickly to be to be gallant to wife,  
yet comely and wise, is the huswife to thrive.  
4 When husband is absent, let huswife be chief,  
and look to their labour, that eateth her beaf,  
Both our, nor allow Ke p house huswife thou.  
5 Where husband and his wife be both out of place,  
their servants do loyter, and reason their case.  
6 The huswife so named (of keeping the house)  
must tend on her profit as cat on the mouse.  
Seek home for rest, For home is the best.  
7 As huswives keep home and be stirrers about,  
so spendeth her winnings, the year throughout.  
8 Though some be but homely, yet huswife is taught,  
that home hath no fellow, to such as have ought.  
Use all with skill, Ask what ye will.  
9 Good usage with knowledge, and quiet withall,  
make huswife to thrive, as Dun on the wall.  
10 What husband refuseth, all comely to have,  
that hath a good huswife, all willing to save.  
Be ready at need, All things to feed.  
11 The case of good huswives thus daily do stand,  
what ever shall chance to be ready at hand.  
12 This care hath a huswife, all day in her head,  
that all things in season be huswifely fed.  
By practice go muse, How all things to use.  
13 Dame practise is she, that to huswife doth tell,  
which way for to govern her family well.  
14 She labours gently keep this as a law,  
make child to be still, keep servant in awe.

Who

- Who careless do live, Offence thereby give.  
 15 Have every where a respect to thy ways,  
 that none of thy life any hander may raise:  
 16 What a many do know, though a time it be hid,  
 at length will abroad, when a mischief shall bid.  
 No neighbour reprove, Do as to have love,  
 17 The love of thy neighbour shall stand thee in stead,  
 the poorer the gladder, to help at a need.  
 18 Use friendly thy neighbour, else trust him in this,  
 as he hath thy friendship, so look to have his.  
 Strike nothing unknown, Take heed to thine own.  
 19 Revenge not thy wrath upon any mans beast,  
 lest thine by like malice, be bid to like feast.  
 20 What husband provideth with money his budge,  
 the huswife must look to, which way it doth trudge.

A note of Cock-crowing.

**N**ow out of the matter, this lesson I add,  
 concerning Cock-crowing, what profit is had:  
 Experience teacheth as true as a Clock,  
 how winter-night passeth by crowing of Cock.  
 Cock croweth at midnight, times few above six,  
 with pause to his neighbour to answer betwixt.  
 At thys a clock thicker, and then as ye know,  
 like all into Petins, next day they do crow.  
 At midnight, at thys, and an hour yet nap,  
 they utter their language as well as they may.  
 Which who so regardeth, what counsel they give,  
 will better love Cock-crowing, as long as they live.  
 For being afraid, Mark crowing of Cock,  
 Take heed good maid, For fear of a knock.

The first Cock croweth

Ho, Dame it is midnight, what counselling is that  
 The first Cock croweth.  
 Take heed to false harlots, and more ye wot what.  
 If noise ye hear, Let drabs do noy ahee,  
 Look all be clear. And thieves destroy thee.

The first Cock croweth

Paid, thys a clock, when, say you butts, or go down,  
 The next Cock groweth.  
 And cobble and botch you that cannot buy new.

Till

## Instructions to hufwifry:

Till cockcrow agen,  
Both maids and men,

Amend with speed,  
That mending hath need.

The first Cock groweth.

Past five a clock, holla : maid, sleeping beware,

The next Cock groweth.

Lest quickly your Mistris uncover you bare.

Maids up I beseech ye,

To work and away,

Lest Mistris do breche ye.

As fast as ye may.

## Hufwifry.

## Morning works.

No sooner up;

But nose in cup.

**G** Et up in the morning as soon as thou wilt,  
With over-long slugging, good servants is spile.

2 Some slovens from sleeping, no sooner get up,  
but hand is in ambry, and nose in the cup.

That early is done,

Count hufwisely wone

3 Some work in the morning may trimly be done,  
that all the day after can hardly be wone;

4 Good husband without, it is needful there be;  
good hufwife within doo; is as needful as he.

Cast dust into the yard,

And spin and go card.

5 Sluts coyners aboide, shall further thy health,  
much time about tridles, shall hinder thy wealth.

6 Set some to pael hemp, or elle rusted to twine,  
to spin or to card, or to sarthing of wyne.

Grind Malt for drink,

See meat do not stink.

7 Set some about sattel, some pasture to vieu,  
some salt to be grinding, against ye do hew.

8 Some coyneth some byneth, some will not be caught,  
where meat is attainted, there cookery is naught.

## Breakfast doings.

1 Call servant to breakfast by day-star appear,  
a snatch and to work, fellows loyter not hear,

2 Let hufwife be carver, let pottage be heat,  
a mels to each one, with a morsel of meat.

No more tittle tattle,      Go serve your cattel.

3 What tack in a pudding, saith greedy gut winger,  
gibe such ye wot what, yer a puding he singer.

4 Let servants once served, their cattel go serve,  
lest often ill serving, make cattel to sterbe.

¶ Huswifely admonitions.

Learn you that will thee,      This lesson of me.

1 No breakfast of custom, provide for to save,  
but only for such as deserbeth to have:

2 No shewing of servant what victuals in store,  
shew servant his labour, and shew him no more.

Of havock beware,      Cat nothing will spare.

3 Where all things is common, what needeth a butch-  
where wanteth a savor havock is much.

4 Where window is open, cat maketh a fray,  
yet wild cat with two legs, is worse by my say.

Look well unto thine,      Slut slothful must whine.

5 An eye in a corner who useth to have,  
revealeth a dyab, and preventeth a knave.

6 Spake maso to be cleanly, or make her cry creak,  
and teach her to stir, when her mistress doth speak.

Let holly-wand threat,      Let fozgig be-beat.

7 A wand in thine hand, though yet fight not all,  
makes youth to their business better to fall.

8 For fear of a fool had I wilt, cause thee to wail,  
let fozgig be taught, to shut dooz after-tail.

To easie the wicket,      Will still appease clicket.

9 Wish her that will clicket make danger to cope,  
lest quickly her wicket seem easie to ope.

10 As rod little menderth where manners be spilt,  
so naught will be naught, say and do what thou wilt.

Fight seldom ye shall,      But love not to brawl.

11 Much bawling wick servant, what man can abide?  
pay home when thou fightest, but love not to chide.

12 As order is heavenly, where quiet is had,  
so errour is hell, or a mischief as bad.

What better a Law,      Than servant in awe.

13 Such awe as a warning will cause to beware,  
doth make the whole household the better to fare.

## Of Brewing.

- 14 The less of thy counsel, thy servants do know,  
there duty the better, such servants will shew.  
Good musick regard, Good servant reward.
- 15 Such servants are ofteneft painful and good,  
that sing in their labour like birds in the wood.
- 16 Good servants hope justly, some friendship to feel,  
and look to have favour, what time they do wel.  
By once or twice, Its good to be wise.
- 17 Take runnagate Robin, to pay his need,  
and look to be fished, as sure as thy creed.
- 18 Take warning by one, that a worse do not hap,  
foresight is the stopper of many a gap.  
Some change for a shift, Oft change small thrift.
- 19 Take few of thy counsel, to change for the best,  
lest one that is trowging, infecteth the rest.
- 20 The stone that is rolling, can gather no mole,  
for master and servant, oft changing is lose.  
Both liberal sticketh, Some provender pricketh.
- 21 One dog for a hog, and one cat for a mouse,  
one ready to give, is enough in a house.
- 22 One gift ill accepted, keep next in thy purse,  
whom provender pricketh, are often the worse.

## Of Brewing.

- Brew somewhat for thine, Else bring up no swine.
- 1 What brewing is needful be brewer thy self,  
what filleth thy roof will help furnish thy self:
- 2 In buying of drink, by the firkin or pot,  
the taily ariseth, but hog amends not.  
Well brewed worth cost, Ill used half lost.
- 3 One bushel well brewed, out lasteth some twain,  
and lasteth both male, and expences in vain.
- 4 Too new is no profit, too stale is as bad,  
drink dead or else sower, makes labourer sad.  
Remember good Gill, Take pain with thy swill.
- 5 Such grains in more water, while grains be yet hot,  
and stir them in copper, as pottage in pot.
- 6 Such heating with straw, to have offals good stowe,  
both pleaseeth and easeth, what would ye have more?

Baking



# Baking, Cookery, Dairy, Scowring.

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## ¶ Baking.

New bread is a drivil.

Much crust is as evil.

- 1 New bread is a waster but mouldy is worse,  
what that way dog catcheth, that loseth the purse.
- 2 Much doth bake I praise not, much crust is as ill,  
the mean is the housewife, say nay if ye will,

## ¶ Cookery.

Good cookery craveth.

Good corn-broch saveth.

- 1 Good Cook to make dinner, to bake and to brew,  
deserveth a reward, being honest and true.
- 2 Good diligent turn-broach, and crusty withall,  
is sometimes as needful as some in the hall.

## ¶ Dairy.

Good Dairy doth pleasure,

Ill Dairy spends treasure.

- 1 Good housewife in dairy, that needs not be told,  
deserveth her fee to be paid her in gold.
- 2 Ill servant neglecting what housewife says,  
deserveth her fee to be paid her with hays,

Good droy worth much,

Mark fluts and such.

- 3 Good droy to serve hog, to help wash, and to milk,  
More needful is truly, than some in their silk,
- 4 Though homely be milker, let cleanly be cook,  
for a slut and a sloven be known by their look,

In Dairy no Car,

Lay bane for a Rat.

- 5 Though Cat ( a good mouser ) doth dwell in the house,  
yet ever in dairy have trapp for a mouse.
- 6 Take heed how thou layest the bane for the rats,  
for poisoning thy servant, thy self, and thy hays.

Traps for  
Rats.

## ¶ Scowring.

No Scowring for pride,

Spare kettle whole side.

- 1 Though scowring be needful, yet scowring too much,  
is pine without profit, and robbeth chine butch,
- 2 Keep kettles from knocks, set tubs out of sun,  
for mending is costly, and crackt is soon done.

## Washing.

Take heed when you wash,

Else run in the lash.

- 1 Spais, wash well, and wring well, but beat ye wat how,  
if any lack beating, I fear it be you.

2 In

## Of Washing and Malting.

- 2 In washing by hand, have an eye to the boll,  
For Landzers and Millers, be quick of their toll;  
Dry Sun, dry Wind, safe bind, safe find.
- 3 Go wash well (saith summer) with Sun I shall dry,  
go wzing well (saith winter) with wind so shall I.
- 4 To trust withour heed, is to venture a joynt,  
give tale and take count, as a housewifely point.  
Where many are packing, Are many things lacking.
- 5 Where hens fall a cackling, take heed to their nest,  
where drabs fall a whifpering, take heed to the rest.
- 6 Through negligent housewives, are many things lacking.  
and Gillet suspected will quickly packing.

## Malting.

- Ill Malting is theft, Wood dried hath a weft.
- 1 House may be so handsom, and skilfulness such,  
to wake thine own malt it should profit thee much.
  - 2 Some dry with straw, and some dry with wood,  
wood asketh moze charge, and nothing so good.  
Take heed to the Kell, Sing out as a bell.
  - 2 Be sure no chances, to fire can draw  
the wood, or the furzen, the byake, or the straw.
  - 4 Let Gillet be singing, it doth very well,  
to keep her from sleeping and burning the kell.  
Best dried, best speeds, Ill kept bowed breeds.
  - 5 Malt being well spæred, the moze it will cost,  
malt being well dried, the longer will last.
  - 6 Long kept in Sellar, (undoubted thou shalt)  
through bowds without number, lose quickly thy malt.  
For hunger and thirst, Serve cattel well first,
  - 1 By noon set your dinner, be ready and neat,  
let meat tarpy servant, not servant his meat.
  - 2 Plough cattel abating, call servants to dinner,  
the thicker together, the charges the thinner.  
To either is best, For hostess and guest.
  - 4 Due season is best, altogether is gay,  
dispatch hath no fellow, make hozt and away.
  - 4 Beware of Gill laggoose, disordering thy house,

Dinner  
matters,

- mo dainties who catcheth, then crafty fed mouse.  
 Let such have enough, That follow the plough.
- 5 Give servant no dainties, but give them enough,  
 too many chaps walking, do begger the plough.
- 6 Woo; leggons half starved, work faintly and dull,  
 and lubbers do loyter, when their belly's too full.
- Give never too much, To lazy and such.
- 7 Feed lazy that cheseth, a flap and a tap,  
 like slothful that all day be stopping a gap.
- 8 Some litherly lubber, more eaceth than two,  
 yet leave undone that another will do.  
 Where nothing will last, Spare such as thou hast.
- 9 Some do cut linuen, and some spill their both,  
 bare table to some, both as well as a cloath.
- 10 Green dishes be homely, and yet not so lack,  
 where stone is no latter, take Lankard and Jack.  
 Knap boy on the thumbs, And save him the crumbs.
- 11 That Dewter is never for mannerly feasts,  
 which daily do serve so unmannerly beasts.
- 12 Some gnaw and do leabe some crufts and some crums,  
 eat such their own leavings, or gnaw on their thumbs.  
 Serve God ever first, Take nothing at worst.
- 13 At dinner, at supper, at morning, at night,  
 give thanks unto God, for his gifts so in sight.
- 14 Good husband and housewife, will sometime alone,  
 make shift with a morsel, and pick of a bone.  
 Enough thou art told, Too much will not hold.
- 15 Three dishes well dressed, and welcome withall;  
 both please is thy friend, and becometh thy hall.
- 10 Enoughth a plenty, too much is a pride,  
 the plough with ill holding, goes quickly aside.

Grace before  
 and after meat.

Afternoon Works.

- Make company break, Go cherish the weak,
- 1 When dinner is ended, set servants to work,  
 and follow such fellows, as do love for to lark.
- 2 To servant in sickness, see nothing ye grutch,  
 a thing of a trifle shall comfort him much.

Who

## Afternoon works.

- Who many do feed, Save much they had need.  
 3 Put chippings in drippings, use parings to save,  
 fat Capons and Chickens that look for to have.  
 4 Save droppings and skimmings, how ever ye do,  
 for medicine for cattel, for tart, and for shoe.  
 Seave Capon unmeet, Deer fed unsweet.  
 5 Such off-rym as cometh, give wise to her sex,  
 fed willingly such, as do help to feed the.  
 6 Though fat fed be dainty, yet I the this warn,  
 be cunning in fattening, for robbing the barn.  
 Peerce hold to defend, Things timely amend.  
 7 Good Seamsters be sowing of fine pretty knacks.  
 good housewives be piercing and mending their sacks.  
 8 Though making and mending be housewifely ways,  
 yet mending in time is the housewife to praise:  
 Buy new as is meet, Make Blanket and Sheer.  
 9 Though Ladies may rend, and buy new every day,  
 good housewives must mend, and buy new as they may,  
 10 Call quarterly servants, to Court and to Læc,  
 write down every Coverlet, Blanket and Sheer:  
 Shift slovenly elf, Be gailer thy self.  
 11 Though shifting too oft, be a thief in a house,  
 yet shift shut and shoven, for fear of a louse.  
 12 Grant doubtful no key, of his chamber in purse,  
 lest chamber door lockt, be to the very a nurse.  
 Save feathers for guest, These other to rob chest.  
 13 Save wing for a thesher, when Gander both die,  
 save feathers of all things the latter to lie.  
 14 Such spice is a thief, so is candle and fire.  
 sweet sauce is as crafty, as ever was frier.  
 Wife make thine own candle, Spare penny to handle.  
 15 Provide for thy tallow, per frost cometh in,  
 and make thy candle, per winter begin.  
 16 If penny for all things be suffered to trudge,  
 trust long nor to penny, to have of him thy badge.

## Evening Works.

- Time drawing to night, See all things go right.  
 1 When hens go to roost, and in hand to work meet,  
 serve hogs, and to milking (and come to kerle near)  
 2 Where twain be enough, be not served with three,

the

Candle-  
making.

- the more knaves in a company, the worse they be.  
 1 Make lacky to drudge, Make servant thy drudge.  
 2 For every trifle, leave jaunting thy nag,  
 but rather make a lackey of Jack boy, thy wag.  
 3 Make servant at night, lug in wood and log,  
 let none come empty but shut and thy dog.  
 4 False Knavery ready prest, All save is the best.  
 5 Where Pullen use nightly, to pearch in the yard. Pullen.  
 there two-legged fores do keep watch and ward  
 6 See cattel well served without and within,  
 and all things at quiet, ere supper begin.  
 Take heed tis needful, True pity is needful.  
 7 No clothes in Garden, no trinkets without,  
 no doo; leave unbolted, for fear of a doubt.  
 8 Thou woman whom pity becometh the best,  
 grant all that have laboured, due time to take rest.

Supper matters.

- Use mirth and good word, At bed and at board.  
 1 Provide for thy husband to make him good cheer, Evening  
 make merry together, while time ye be here. works,  
 2 At bed and at board, how ever it befall,  
 what ever God sendeth, be merry with all.  
 No brawling make, No jealousie take.  
 3 No taunts before servants, for hindring of fame,  
 no sarring too loud, for avoiding of shame.  
 4 As frenzie and heresie, rovetb together,  
 so jealousie leadeb a fool ye wat whither  
 Tend such as ye have, Stop talkative knave. Pullen.  
 5 Young children and chickens would ever be eating,  
 good servants look duely, for gentle entreating.  
 6 No servant at table use saucely to talk,  
 let tongue let at large, out of measure not walk.  
 Mo snatching at all, Sirs harken now all.  
 7 No lurching, no snatching, no striving at all,  
 lest one go without, and another have all.  
 8 Declare after supper, take heed thereunto,  
 what work in the morning, each servant shall do.

## After Supper matters.

After Supper matters.

Works after  
Supper.

- Thy soul hath a clog, Forget not thy dog.  
 1 Remember those children, whose parents be poor,  
 which hunger, yet dare not crave at thy door.  
 2 Thy hound that serveth for divers misshaps,  
 forget not to give him thy bones and thy scraps.  
 Make keys to be Keepers, To bed ye sleepers.  
 3 Where mounthys be many, to spend that thou hast,  
 set keys to be keepers for spending too fast.  
 4 To bed after supper, let thy wife go sleep,  
 lest knave in the dark to his marrow do creep.  
 Keep keys as thy life, Fear candle good wife.  
 5 Such keys lay up safe, yet ye take to rest,  
 of dairy, of buttery, of cupboard, of chest:  
 6 Fear candle in hay-loft, in barn, and in then.  
 fear flea-smoke and mend-brisch, for burning their ben.  
 See doors lockt fast, Two keys make hast.  
 7 A door without lock is a bait for a knave,  
 a lock without key, is a fool that will have.  
 8 One key to two locks, if it break, is a grief,  
 two keys to one lock in the end is a chief.  
 Night works trouble head, Lock doors and to bed.  
 9 The day willethe done, whatsoever you do,  
 the night is a chief, if ye take not good heed.  
 10 Wash dishes, lay leavens, save fire and away,  
 lock door and to bed, a good housewife will say.  
 To bed know thy guise, To rise do likewise.  
 11 In winter at nine, and in summer at ten,  
 to bed after supper, both maidens and men.  
 12 In winter at five a clock, servants arise,  
 in summer at four it is very good guise  
 Love as ye may, Love many a day  
 13 Be lowly not sullen, if ought go amiss,  
 what wretchedling may lose this, that win with a kiss.  
 14 Both bear and forbear, now and then as ye may,  
 then wench God a mercy, thy husband will say.

Bed time.

Time to rise,

# The Ploughmans feasting days.

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This should not be slept, Old guise must be kept.

**G**od housewife whom God hath enriched enough,  
forget not the feasts, that belong to the plough.

The meaning is onely to joy and be glad,  
for comfort with labour, is fit to be had.

Plough Monday.

2 Plough Monday, next after that twelfth tide is past,  
bids out with the Plough, the worst husband is last.

If Plow-man get hatcher, or whip to the skien,  
maids loseth their cock, if no water be seen.

Shrove-tide.

3 At Shrove-tide to thy obing, go thyself the fat hen,  
if blind-fold can kill her, then give it thy men:

Paids, fritters and pancakes, enough see you make,  
let slut have a pancake, for company sake.

Sheep-shearing.

4 Wife make us a dinner, spare flesh, neither corn,  
make wafers and cakes, for our shep must be shorn:

At shep-shearing neighbours none other thing crave,  
but good cheer and welcome, like neighbours to have.

The Wake day.

5 Fill oven full of slawes, Ginny paks not for shep,  
tomorrow thy father his wake-day will keep.

Then every wanton may dance at her will,  
both Tomkin with Tomkin and Jenkin with Gill.

Harvest home.

6 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose,  
till Plough-man thou givest his harvest home goose:

Though goose go in strubble, I paks not for that,  
let goose have a goose, be the lean, be the fat.

Seed cake.

7 Wife sometimes this wish, if the weather hold clear,  
an end of wheat-sowing we make for this year:

Remember thou therefore, though I do it not,  
the seed-cake the pasties, and the furrerney pots.

Twice a week rost.

8 Good plough-men looke weekly of custom and righe,  
for rost meat on Sundays, and thursdays at night.

This doing and keeping, such customs and guise,  
they call the good housewife, they love the likewise.

Q 2

Good

Leicester  
shire.

Essex and  
Suffolk.

Northampton.

Leicester  
shire.

Essex and  
Suffolk.



**G**ood housewife provide, yet a sicknes do come,  
of sundry good things in her house to have some.

Good Aqua composita, and vinegar tart,  
Rose-water and Treacle, to comfort thine heart.

Cold herbs in her garden, for agues that burn,  
that overstrong heat to good temper may turn.

White Endive and Duckery, with Spinage enough;  
all such with good pot-herbs should follow the plough.

Get water of Fumitory, liver to cool,  
and others the like, or else lie like a fool.

Conserve of Barberies, Quinces and such,  
with Syrrups that easeth the sickly so much.

Physician.

As Medicus counsel, yet medicine ye make,  
and honour that man for necessities sake.

Though thousands hate physick because of the cost,  
yet thousands it helpeth, that else should be lost.

Good diet.

Good broth and good keeping, do much now and then,  
good diet with wisdom best comforteth man.

In health to be sitting, shall profit thee best,  
in sickness hath trouble, seek quiet and rest.

Think on thy  
soul, and have  
a good hope.

Remember thy soul, let no fancy prevail,  
make ready to Godward, let faith never quail.

The sooner thy self thou committest to God,  
the sooner he releaseth to scourge with his rod.

### Good motherly nursery.

**G**ood housewives take pain, and do count it good luck,  
to make their own best, their own child to give suck.

Though wrangling and rocking be noysom so near,  
yet lost by ill nursing, is master to hear.

But one thing I warn thee, let housewife be nurse,  
lest housewife do find thee too frank with his purse.

What hilback and filbelly maketh away,  
that help to make good, or else look for a fray.

Gibe

Give child that is sickly, give baby the big,  
 give hardness to yough, give rope-ripe a twig,  
 We find not spoken so often for naught,  
 that chyldren were better unboyn than untaught.  
 Some cocknies with rockering are made with very fools,  
 fit neither for prentice, for plough, nor for schools,  
 Teach child to ask blessing, serbe God, and to Church,  
 then bless as a mother, else bless him with burch.  
 Thou huswife so doying, what further shall need:  
 but all men to call thee good mother indeed.

Think on the poor.

**R**emember the poo, that for Gods sake do call;  
 for God both rewardeth, and blesteth wichall:  
 Take this in good part, who soever thou be,  
 and wish me no worse, than I wish unto thee.

*A Comparifon between good huswifry and evil.*

Comparing together, good huswife and bad,  
 The knowiedge of either, the better is had.

**I**ll huswifry lyeth,  
 till nine of the clock:  
 Good huswifry trieth,  
 to rise with the cock.  
 2 All huswifry tooetheth,  
 to make her self bzave:  
 Good huswifry looketh,  
 what houthold must have.  
 3 All huswifry trusteth,  
 to him and to her:  
 Good huswifry lusteth,  
 her self for to stir.  
 4 All huswifry careth,  
 for this nor for that:  
 Good huswifry spareth,  
 for fear ye wot what.  
 5 All huswifry pricketh,  
 her self up in pride:

Good huswifry tricketh,  
 her self as a bzide.  
 6 All huswifry one thing,  
 or other must crave:  
 Good huswifry nothing,  
 but needful will have.  
 7 All huswifry moveth,  
 with gossip to spend,  
 Good huswifry loveth,  
 her husband to tend.  
 8 All huswifry wanteth,  
 with spending too fast:  
 Good huswifry scanteth,  
 the longer too last.  
 9 All huswifry easeth,  
 her self with unknown:  
 Good huswifry pleaseeth,  
 her self with her own.

10 All

## Instruction of Children.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 10 All huswifery brooketh,<br>mad toys in her head,<br>Good huswifery looketh,<br>that all things be fed.   | Good huswifery keepeth<br>to serue in her age.  |
| 11 All huswifery byingeth,<br>a shilling to naught:<br>Good huswifery singeth,<br>her coffers full fraught. | 14 All huswifery crabeth,<br>in secret to harrow:<br>Good huswifery saveeth,<br>to day for to morrow. |
| 12 All huswifery lendeth,<br>and cast eth aside:<br>Good huswifery mendeth,<br>else would it go wide.       | All huswifery pineth,<br>not having to eat:<br>Good huswifery dineth<br>with plenty of meat.          |
| 13 All huswifery swæpeth<br>her linen to gage:  | 16 All huswifery letteth<br>the devil take all:<br>Good huswifery letteth<br>good bzag of a small.    |

Good huswife, good fame of rest in the town,  
Ill huswife, ill name hath of every clown.

Thus endeth the book of Huswifery

For men a perfect warning,  
How child should come by learning.

**A**ll you that fain would learn the perfect way,  
To have your child in musick something seen:  
Ask nature first, what thereto she doth say,  
Per further suit ye make to such a Queen:  
For doubtless grossum caput is not he,  
Of whom the learned Dulcien seen will be.

Once tride that nature trim hath done her part,  
And Lady Nature fair in love with all:  
We wise who first teach the child that art,  
Nest homely breaker, was fine ambling hall:  
Not rod in man's hand is that can help,  
But gentle skill hath made the proper whelp.

Where choice is heard, count good for well a time,  
Skill mixt with will, is he that teacheth best,  
Let this suffice for teach ing child of thine.

Choose

Choose quickly well, for all the lingring rest :  
 Pitt-taught at first, how seldom pprobeth well,  
 Trim taughte ( O God how shortly doth it excel :

4 Although as ships must carry wind and tide,  
 And perfect hours abide their stinced time :  
 So likewise though of learning dailly trieth,  
 Space must be had, yet wit thereto may climb,  
 Yet easie steps, and perfect way to trust,  
 Doth cause good speed, confels of force we must.

5 Thus in the child, though wit enough we find,  
 And teacher good n&er hand or other where,  
 And time as apt as may be thought with mind,  
 Nor cause in such thing much to doubt or fear :  
 Yet cocking mams, and shifting fads from schools,  
 Make pregnant wits to pprobe unlearned fools.

6 Per learning come, to have first art thou taught,  
 Apt learning child, apt time, then thing to frame,  
 Apt cunning man to teach, else all is naught,  
 Apt parents glad to bring to pass the same.  
 On such apt ground the spules love to build,  
 This lesson learn, adieu else learned child.

The description of a womans age by vi. times xiiii. years  
 prentiship, with a lesson to the same.

- 14 Two first seven years, for a roe they do whine,  
 28 Two next as a pearl, in the world they do shine,  
 42 Two next, from beauty beginneth to swerve,  
 56 Two next for matrons, or vudges they serve :  
 70 Two next, doth crave a staff for a stay,  
 84 Two next a buyer to fetch them away.

A Lesson { Then purchase some pelf  
 By fifty and three :  
 Or buckle thy self,  
 A drudge for to be.

The

**A** meales my friend who dwileth here, & sitteth with his host  
 Shall both be sure of better chæer, and scape with lesser cost.  
 But he that will attendance have, a chamber by himself,  
 Must more regard what pains do crabe, than paise of worldly self,  
 Let no man look to purchase Linne, with pinching by the way,  
 But lay befoze he takes his Inne, to make his purse to pay.  
 For nothing pay, nothing pray; in Inne it is the guile,  
 Where no point gain, there no point pain, think this if you be wise  
 For toiling much, & spoiling more, great cost, small gain or none,  
 Soon lets thine host at Adams shoz, to crabe the beggars boon.  
 Foze seeing this, come day or night, take up what place you please  
 Use mine as thine, let fortune spight, and boldly take thine ease.

### Certain Table-lessons.

**F**riend, eat less, and drink less, and buy thee a knife,  
 else look for a carber not always too rise:  
 Some knifeless their daggers for havery do wear,  
 that often for sursetting need not to fear.  
 2 At dinner and supper the table doth crabe,  
 good fellowly neighbour, good manners to have:  
 Advise thee well therefore, per tongue be too free,  
 or slap-sauce be noted, too saucy to be.  
 3 If any thing wanteth, or seemeth amiss,  
 to call for, or shew it, good manner it is.  
 But busie fault-finder, and saucie wth hall,  
 is roisting like Hussin no man at all.  
 4 Some do cut the napkins, some trenchers will nick,  
 some shew the like folly in many a trick:  
 Let such apish body, so toying at meat,  
 go play with his nobby-like Ape in the street.  
 5 Some do come unsent for, not for the good chæer,  
 but sent as a spial to listen and hear:  
 Which being once known, for knave let him go,  
 for a knave will be knavish, his nature is so.

- O** Be diligent Seruitour, skilfull to wait,  
more comelieth thy table, than other some eigh:  
That stand for to listen, or gazing about,  
not minding their duty, within or without.
- 2 Such waiter is faulty, that standeth so by,  
unmindful of service, forgetting his eye:  
If master to such give a bone for to gnaw,  
he doth but his office to teach such a daw.
- 3 Such seruitour also deserbeth a check,  
that runneth a sizzing with meat in his beak:  
Such rabening puttocks, for victuals so trim,  
would have a good master to puttock with him.
- 4 Who daily can suffer, or else can afford,  
his meat so up snatched, that comes from his boord:  
So tossed with cozmojants, here and there some,  
and others to want it, that orderly come?
- 5 Good seruitour waiteth (once supper begun)  
what asketh attendance, and what to be done:  
So purchasing master a praise with the best,  
gets praise to himself, both of master and guest.

**Handly**

Poetics for the Guests Chamber

**F**riend here I dwell, and here I have a little worldly pelf,  
 Whith on my friend I keep to spend, as well as on my self.  
 2 That ever fare ye chance to find, take welcome for the best,  
 That having, then disdain thou not, for wanting of the rest.  
 3 Backbiting talk that flattering blabs knowe well how to blenge,  
 The wise doth note, the friend doth hate, the enemy to rebenge.  
 4 The wise will spend, or give or lend, yet keep to have a store,  
 If fools may have front hand to mouth, they pass upon no more.  
 5 Where ease is sought, at least we see, there plenty wareth scant,  
 Who careless lives go borrow must, or else full often want.  
 6 The world doth think the wealthy man, is he that least that need,  
 But true it is, the good man is he that best shall need.

## Poesies for the Parlour.

**A**s hatred is the Serpents noysome roo,  
 So friendship is the living gift of God.  
 2 The drunken friend is friendship very evil,  
 The frantic friend is friendship for the devil.  
 3 The quiet friend; all one in word and deed,  
 Great comfort is like ready gold at need.  
 4 With bawling fools, that wail for every wrong,  
 Firm friendship never can continue long.  
 5 In time that man shall seldom friendship miss,  
 That weighs what thing couch kept in friendship is.  
 6 Oft times a friend is got with easie cost,  
 Which used ill, is oft as quickly lost.  
 7 What thou a friend as heart may wish at will,  
 Then use him so to have his friendship still.  
 8 Wouldst have a friend, wouldst know what friend is best,  
 Have God thy friend, which passeth all the rest.

## Poesies for the Guests Chamber.

**T**he sloven and the careless man, the roynish nothing nice,  
 To lodge in chamber comely deckt, be seldom suffered twice.



## A Sonnet upon the Lady Pagit.

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1 With curtain some make scabbard clean with coverlet their shoo,  
 All mire and dirt some wallow bed, as spaniels use to doe,  
 3 Though boots & spurs be nere so foul, what passeth some thereon,  
 What place they foul, or thing they fear by tumbling thereupon,  
 4 Foul pale some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean,  
 What manners careles master hath by knave his man is seen.  
 5 Some make the chimney chamber pot, so sweet like filthy link,  
 Yet who so bold, so soon to say, fough, how these houses stink?  
 6 Then therefore such as make no force, what comely thing to spil.  
 Must have a cabin like themselves, although against their will.  
 7 Gentlemen will gently do, where gentleness is shew'd,  
 Observing this, with love abide, or else hence all betwixt.

## Poesies for thine own Bed-chamber.

What wisdom more what better life than pleaseth God to lend:  
 What worldly goods, what longer life, than pleaseth God to lend:  
 2 What better face than well content, agreeing with thy wealth?  
 What better guest than trusty friend, in sickness and in health?  
 3 What better bed, than conscience good, to pass the night with  
 What better work, than daily care, thy self from sin to keep: (slay:  
 4 What better thought, than think on God, and daily him to serve:  
 What better gift, than to the poor, that ready be to serve:  
 5 What greater praise of God and man, than mercy for to shew:  
 Who merciless shall mercy find, that mercy shews to few.  
 6 What worse despair, than loath to live, for fear to go to hell:  
 What greater faith, than trust in God, though Christ in heaven  
 (to dwell

## A Sonnet to the Lady Pagit.

<p> <b>S</b>ome pleasure take,          and cannot give,          But onely make,          poor thanks their gift:          Some meaning well,          in debt do lye.          And cannot tell,          how else to shift.          Some knock and faine,          would ope the doo.       </p>	<p>         To learn the vain,          good turn to take:          Some shew a good face,          and be but good,          Yet have a good grace,          good fame to raise.          Some owe and give,          yet still in debt.          And some must live,          for ought I know.       </p>
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32

Some

## Principal points of Religion.

Some wish to pay, But night and day:  
yet cannot get: still more must owe.  
Even so must I, for service past;  
Still wish you good whilst life doth last.

## Principal points of Religion.

**T**O pray to God continually.  
To learn to know him rightfully.

2 To honour God in Trinity.

3 The Trinity in Unity.

The Father in his Majesty.

The Son in his Humanity.

The holy Ghost benignity.

Three Persons, one in Deity.

4 To serve him always holily.

5 To ask him all things needfully.

6 To praise him in all company.

7 To love him always heartily.

8 To dread him always Christianly.

9 To ask him mercy penitently.

10 To trust him always faithfully.

11 To obey him always willingly.

12 To abide him always patiently.

13 To thank him always thankfully.

14 To live here always virtuously.

15 To use thy neighbour honestly.

16 To look for death still presently.

17 To help the poor in misery.

18 To hope for heavens felicity.

19 To have Faith, hope, and Charity.

20 To count this life but Vanity.

Be points of Christianity.

The

**T**his is my stedfast Creed, my faith, and onely trust,  
 That in the heavens there is a God, both mighty, mild, & just. God the Fa-  
ther.  
 A God above all gods, a King above all kings,  
 The Lord of lords, chief governour of Heaven and earthly things

2 That power hath of life, of death, of heaven and hell,  
 That all things made as please him, so wonderful to tell: Maker of Hea-  
ven.  
 That made the hanging skies so deckt with divers lights.  
 Of darknes made the cheerful days, and all our restless nights,

3 That clad the earth with herbs and trees, and sundry fruits;  
 With beast, with bird, both mild & tame, of strange & sundry suits: The earth:  
 That intermixt the same, with mines like veins of ore,  
 Of silver, gold, of precious stones, and treasures many more.

4 That joynd brooks to dales, to hills fresh water springs,  
 With rivers sweet along the meads, to profit many things: The waters.  
 That made the hoary frosts, the flakie snows so trim,  
 The honey-dews, the blustering winds, to serbe as please him. Frost and snow

5 That made the surging seas in course to ebb and flow,  
 That skillfull man with sailing ship, might travel to and fro: The Seas.  
 And stooped so the same for mans unthankful take,  
 That every nation under heaven might thereby profit take.

6 That gave to man a soul, with reason how to live,  
 That doth to him and all things else his blessing daily give: The soul of  
Man.  
 That is not seen, yet seeth how man doth run his race,  
 Whose daily works both good and bad are known before his face.

7 That sendeth thundering claps, like terrors out of hell,  
 That man may know a God there is, that in the heavens do dwell, Thunder and  
plagues.  
 That sendeth threatening plagues to keep our lives in awe,  
 His benefites if we forget, or do contemn his law.

8 That daily hatech sin, and loveth vertue well,  
 And is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel,  
 That doth displeasure take, when we his laws offend,  
 And yet amidst his heavy wrath his mercy doth extend,

2 This is the Lord of hosts, the father of us all,  
 The maker of what ere was made, my God on whom I call: Christ the  
Son.  
 Which for the love of man sent down his only Son,  
 We got of him before the worlds were any whit begun.

10 This

Christ's birth.  
Christ, God  
and man.

10 This entered Maries womb, as saith affirmeth sure;  
Conceived by the Holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin pure,  
This was both God and man, of Jews the hoped King,  
And lived here, save only sin, like man in every thing.

Christ our  
Messia.

11 This is that Virgins child, that same most holy Priest,  
The lamb of God the Prophet great, who Scripture calleth Christ,  
This that Messias was, of whom the Prophet spake,  
That should tread down the serpents head & our atonement make.

Christ's pas-  
sion.

12 This Judas did betray to false dissembling Jews,  
Which unto Pilate being Judge, did falsely him accuse :  
Who (through that wicked Judge) and of those Jews despight,  
Condemned and tormentèd was with all the force they might.

13 So living wight more evil, what could such wretches do ?  
More piercing wounds, more bitter pains, than they did put him to  
They crowned him with thorn that was the King of kings,  
That sought to save the soul of man above all worldly things.

Christ's death.

14 This was that pascchal Lamb, whose love for us so stood,  
That on the mount of Calvary for us did shed his blood :  
Where hanging on the crosse, no shame he did for sake,  
Till death given him by piercing spear, an end of life did make.

Christ's burial.

15 This Joseph seeing dead, the body thence did crave,  
And took it forthwith from the Crosse, and laid it in his grave :  
Down thence he went to hell, in using there his will,  
His power I mean, his stained corpes in tomb remained still.

Christ's des-  
cension;

Christ's resur-  
rection.  
Christ's ascen-  
sion.

16 From death to live again, the third day he did rise,  
And seen on earth to his elect, time oft in surer wise :  
And after into Heaven ascend he did in sight,  
And sitteth on the right hand there of God the Father of might.

Christ shall be  
our judge.

17 When for us wretches all his Father he doth pray,  
To have respect unto his death, and put eie thus a way :  
From thence with sounded trump, which noise all flesh shall heare  
He shall return with glory again to judge the quick and dead

The Judges  
sentence

18 When shall the voice be heard, Come, come ye good to me,  
Hence, hence to hell ye wakers rest, where pain shall ever be :  
This is that loving Christ, whom I my Saviour call,  
And onely put my trust in him, and in none else at all.

# The Authors Beleeft.

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God the holy Ghost.

19 In God the holy Ghost I firmly do believe,  
Which from the Father and the Son a blessed life doth give:  
Which by the Prophets sake, which doth all comfort send,  
Which I do trust shall be my guide, when this my life shall end.

The Catho-  
like Church.

20 A holy Catholick Church, on earth I grant there is,  
And those which frame there lives by that, shall never do amiss:  
The head whereof is Christ, the chiefest rock,  
Preserver of his temple great, is God the holy Ghost.

The commu-  
nion of Saints.

21 I do not doubt there is a multitude of Saints,  
None good is none resembling them, then telling them our plaints  
Their faith and works in Christ, that glory do their give.  
Which glory we shall likewise have, if likewise we be live.

Forgiveness of  
sins.

22 At God of Heaven there is forgiveness of our sins,  
Through Christ's death, through faith in it, and through none other:  
If we repentant, his mercy daily crave,  
Through steadfast hope & faith in Christ, forgiveness we shall have.

Mans resur-  
rection.

23 I hope and trust upon the rising of the flesh,  
This corps of mine that hath must die, shall rise again afresh:  
The soul and body even then in one shall joyner be,  
As Christ did rise from death to life, even so through Christ shall

24 As Christ is glorified, and never more shall die,  
As Christ ascended into Heaven, through Christ even so shall I,  
As Christ I count my head, and I a member of his,  
So God I trust for Christ's sake, shall settle me in bliss.

**T**hus here we learn of God, that there be persons three,  
The Father, Son, and holy Ghost, one God in Trinity:  
In substance all like one, one God, one Lord, one might,  
Whose persons yet we do divide, and so we may be right.  
As God the Father is the Maker of us all,  
So God the Son Redeemer is, to whom for help we call,  
And God the holy Ghost, the soul of man doth win,  
By moving her to wait for grace, ashamed of her sin.

This is that God of gods, whom every soul should love,  
Whom all mens hearts should quake for fear his wrath on them  
That this same mighty God, above all of her chief,  
Shall save my soul from doleful hell, is all my whole belief.

Of

## Of the Omnipotency of God

and debility of man.

**O** God thou glorious God, what god is like to thee, (saies)  
What life, what strength is like to thine; as all the world may  
The heavens, the earth, the seas, and all the works therein;  
Do shew (to who thou wouldst to know) what thou hast ever been.

1 But all the thoughts of man are bent to wretched evil.

Man doth commit Idolatry, bewitched of the devil:

What ill is left undone, where man may have his will,

Man ever was an hypocrite, and so continues still.

3 What daily watch is made the soul of man to see,

By Lucifer, by Belzabub, Samuon, and Asmodea:

In devilish pride, in wrath, in coveting too much,

In fleshly lust the time is spent, the life of man is such.

4 The joy that man hath here, is as a spark of fire,

His acts be like the smouldring smoke, himself like dirt and mire.

His strength even as a reed, his age much like the flower,

His breath of life is but a puff, uncertain every hour.

5 But for the holy Ghost, and for his gifts of grace;

The death of Christ, thy mercy great, man were in wofull case;

grant us therefore Lord to mend that is amiss,

And when from hence we do depart, to rest with thee in bliss.

Electiofyna prodest homini in vita, in

morte, & post mortem,

out of S. *Augustine*.

Of Alms:  
deeds.

**F**or onely love of God more Christian-like to live,

And for a zeal to help the poor thine Alms daily give;

Let gifts na glory seek, nor in possesse thy mind.

And for a duty these profits thee, through Alms thou shalt find.

1 First, here the holy Ghost, shall dwell through his grace,

Provoke thee to repentant life Gods mercy to embrace.

2 Of goods and friends (by death) when thou thy leave must take.

Thine alms deeds shall clasp thy soul, and never it forsake.

3 When God shall see death call thou in thy account.

Thine alms then through thy faith in Christ, shall all things else

4 But yet for any deed, put thou no trust therein, (surmount,

But put thy trust in God (through Christ) to pardon thee thy sin.



For else as cackling hen, with noise bewrays her nest,  
Even so go thou and blab thy deeds, and loose thou all the rest.

Malus homo,

Out of St. Augustine.

**O**f naughty man (I read) two sundry things are meant,  
The one is man, the other naught, which ought him to repent  
The man we ought to love; because of much therein,  
The ill in him we ought to hate, even as a filthy sin.  
So doth thy daily sins thy heavenly Lord offend,  
But when thou dost repent the same, his wrath is at an end.

Of two sorts of men, the one good, and the other bad.

Out of St. Augustine.

**S**ince first the world began, there was, and shall be still,  
Of humane kind two sundry sorts, th' one good, the other ill:  
Which till the judgment day, shall here together dwell,  
But then the good shall up to heaven, the bad shall down to hell.

Diabolus cum resistitur, est ut formica: cum vero ejus  
suggestio recipitur, fortis est ut Leo.

Out of St. Augustine.

When Satan we resist, a Wismire shall he be,  
But when we seem to give him place, a Lion then is he;  
Eight of St. Bernards verses, both in Latine and English,  
with one note to them both.

**1** **C**ur mundus militat sub vana gloria.

Cujus prosperitas est transitoria.

Tam cito labitur ejus potentia,

Quam vasa figuli, quæ sunt fragilia.

**1** Why so triumphs the world in pomp and glory vain,  
Whose state so happy thought, so sickle doth remain,  
Whose bravery slippery stands, and doth so soon decay,  
As doth the potters part, compact of brittle clay.

**2** Plus credite literis scriptis in glacie,

Quam mundi fragilis vana fallacia,

Fallax in præmiis, virtutis specie,

Quæ nunquam habuit tempus fiducia.

3

3 3902



2 Hoze credit se thou gibe to letters more in the,  
Than unto waifn derefts, the brittle wo:ld devise,  
In gifts to vertue due, beguiling many one,  
Per those same nebet have long time to hope upon.

3 Magis credendum est viris fallacibus,  
Quam mundi miseris prosperitatibus,  
Falsis insaniis & voluptatibus,  
Falsis quoque studiis & vacatibus.

3 The false dissembling men, more trust is to be had,  
Than to the prosperous state of wretched wo:ld so bad:  
What with voluptuousness and other madish toys,  
False studies won with pain, false vanities and joys.

4 Dic ubi Solomon olim tam nobilis:  
Vel ubi Sampson est, dux invincibilis:  
Vel dalcie Jonathas, multum amabilis:  
Vel pulcher Absalon, vulen mirabilis:

4 Tell where is Solomon that once so noble was:  
Or where now Sampson is, in strength who none could pass:  
Or worthy Jonathan, that Prince so lovely bold:  
Or, fare Absolon, so goodly to behold?

5 Quo Cæsar abiit, celsus imperio:  
Vel dives splendoris, totus in grandio:  
Dic ubi Tullius, clams eloquio:  
Vel Aristoteles, summs ingenio?

5 Shew whither is Cæsar gone, which conquered far and neer:  
Or that rich famous Carl, so giden to belly cheer:  
Shew where is Tully now, for eloquence so fit:  
Or Aristotle, of such a pregnant wit?

6 O cæca vermium! O massa pulveris!  
O ros! O vanitas! cur sic extolleris:  
Ignoras penitus, utrum cras vixeris,  
Fæ bonum omnibus quam diu poteris.

6 O thou fit bait for worms! O thou great heap of dust!  
O dew! O vanity! why so extoll'st thou lust:  
Thou therefore ignorant what time thou hast to live,  
Do good to every man, while here thou hast to give,

7 Quam breve festum est, hæc mundi gloria?  
Ut umbra hominis, sic ejus gaudia,  
Quæ semper subtrahunt æterna præmia,  
Et ducant hominem ad dura devia.

7 How short a feast to count is this same worlds renown?  
Such as mens shadowes be, such toys they bying to town?  
Which alwayes placketh us from Gods eternal blis,  
And leadeth man to hell, a just reward of his.

8 Hæc mundi gloria, quæ magni penditur,  
Sacris in literis flos sceni dicitur,  
Ut leve folium, quod vento rapitur,  
Sic vita hominum, hæc vita tollitur.

8 The bravery of this world, esteemed here so much,  
In Scripture likened is to flowers of grass and such:  
Like as the leaf so light, through wind abroad is blown,  
So life in this our life full soon is overthrowen,

Of the Authors linked verses, departing from  
the Court to the Countrey.

**M**ile not my friend to find me here,  
Contented with this meane estate:  
And seem to do with willing chear,  
That Courtier doth so deadly hate.

And yet of force to learn anew,  
Would much adash the dulled brain:  
I crave to judge and this be true,  
The truant child that feels the pain.

So, no, God wot, to disagree,  
As ventring all to make or mar,  
If fortune frown we daily see,  
It is not best to strive so far.

From dainty Court to countrey fare,  
Too dainty fed is diet strange:  
From Cities joy to Countrey care,  
To skillles folk is homely change.

For fortunes look  
Hath changed betw,  
And I my book.  
Must learn anew.

But where a spight,  
Of force must be:  
What is the wight,  
May disagree:

For lordly bent,  
Must learn to spare:  
And be content,  
With countrey fare.

Where need yet can  
None other skill:  
Sometime poor man  
Must break his will.

If courtly change so breaketh will,  
That country life must serve the turn:  
What profit then in striving still,  
Against the prick to seem to spurn?

What gain I though I do repent,  
My crutches all are broke and gone:  
My wonted friends are careless bent,  
They fear no chance I chance upon.

Now if I take my worth my lot,  
That fatal chance doth force me to,  
If ye be friends upbraid me not,  
But use a friend as friends should do.

If Court with care,  
Must be content,  
What ease to heart,  
Though mind repent

As need doth make,  
Old age to trot:  
So must I take,  
In worth my lot.

Behold the horse,  
Must trudge for pelf:  
And yet of force,  
Content it self,

### The Authors Life,

**N**ow gentle friend if thou be kind,  
Disdain thou not although the lot,  
Will not with me no better be,  
then doth appear.

Do not it grieve that thus I live,  
But rather gets for quietness.  
As others do, so do I too,  
content me here.

2 By leave and love of God above,  
I mind to shew in verses few,  
How through the byers my pious years  
have run their race:

And further say, why so I stay,  
And mind to live as Be in hive,  
Full bent to spend my life to an end,  
in this same place.

3 It came to pass, that boyn I was,  
Of lineage good, of gentle blood,  
In Eller laper in Village fair,  
that Riben-hall dwight:  
Which Village live by Bank-trée side,  
Where then my name is honest fame,  
remain'd in sight.

4 I yet but young no speech of congue,

Born at Ri-  
ven Hall in  
Essex.

For tears withall that often fall  
From Mothers eyes, when child out cries,  
to part her fro,

Could pity make, could Father take,  
But out I must, to long be chaste,  
Say what I would, do what I could,  
his mind was so.

Set to Song-  
School

5 A painful time, for every crime,  
What tooled earg, like baited Bears?  
What bobbed lips, what perks, what nips?  
what hellish toys?

What robes so bare: what Colledge fare?  
What bread how stale, what peny Ale?  
When Wallingford, how wert thou abhor'd,  
of silly boys?

Wallingford  
Colledge.

6 Thence for my voice, I must (no choice)  
Away of force like posting boye,  
For sundry men had placards then,  
such child to take:

The better byest, the lesser rest,  
To serve the quier, now there now here,  
For time so spent I may repent,  
and sorrow make.

7 But mark the chance my self to vance,  
By friendships lot to Pauls I got,  
So found I grace a certain space,  
still to remain:

With Redford there the like no where,  
For cunning such, and vertue much,  
By whom some part of Musicks art,  
so did I gain.

John Redford  
an excellent  
musician.

8 From Pauls I went, to Eaton sent,  
To learn straightways the Latin Phrase,  
Where fifty chace stripes given to me,  
at once I had:

Nicolas U-  
dall School-  
master at E-  
ton.

For fault but small, or none at all,  
It came to pass thus beat I was,  
See what he, the mercy of the,  
to me pos, Lad.

9 From

Trinity Hall  
in Cambridge.

9 From London hence, to Cambridge thence,  
Which thanks to thee, O Trinity,  
That to thy Hall, surpassing all,  
I got at last :

There joy I felt, there trim I dwell,  
There Heaven from Hell I shifted well,  
Which learned men a number then,  
the time I past :

Quintan  
Ague.

10 Long sickness had, then was I glad  
To learn my book, to prove and look,  
In Court what gain by taking pain,  
mought well be found :

Lord Paget.

Lord Paget then that noble man,  
Whose soul I trust is with the just,  
That same was he enriched me,  
with many a pound.

11 When this betide, good Parents die,  
One after one, till both were gone,  
Whose pedigree, who list may see  
in Heralds book.

Whose souls in bliss be long yet this :  
For hope we must as God is just,  
So here that crave, shall mercy have,  
that mercy look.

The vices of  
the Court.

12 By Court pride, and ten years tride,  
That Cards and Dice, with Wens wile,  
And peevish pride from vertue wide,  
with some so wrought :

That Tiburn play made them awry,  
O, beggars state is ill too hate,  
By such like evils, I saw such devils,  
to come to naught.

13 Yet is it not, to be forgot,  
In Court that some to woe they come,  
And some in time to honour clime,  
and sped full well :

Some have such gift, that trim they list,  
Some profit make by pains they take.  
In peril much, thought oft are such  
in Court that dwell.

14 When

# The Authors Life.

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The Nobility  
at variance in  
Edward the  
Sixth days.

14 When Court gan frown, and strife in Town,  
And Lords and Knights saw heavy sights,  
Then took I wife, and led my life  
in Suffolk toyl:

There was I fain my self to train,  
To learn too long the farmers song,  
For hope of pelf, like worldly elf,  
to toyl and moyl.

15 In this book who list to look,  
Of husbandry and huswifery,  
There he may find more of my mind,  
concerning this:

To cark and care, and ever bare,  
Which losse and pain to little gain,  
Which shifts to save, to cram sick knave,  
what life it is.

16 When wife could not through sickness get,  
Poore toyl abide, so neer sea side,  
Then thought I best, from toyl to rest,  
and Ipswich try.

A Town of price like Paradise,  
For quiet then and honest men,  
There was I glad, much friendship had,  
a time to live.

17 There left good wife this present life,  
And there left I house-charges lite,  
For glad was he might lend for me,  
good luck so stood:

In Suffolk there, where every where,  
Even of the best besides the rest,  
That never did their friendship hide,  
to do me good.

18 O Suffolk thou content this note,  
That hadst the praise in those same days,  
For Squires and Knights that well delights  
good house to keep:

For Suffolk wiles so full of guile,  
Have caught my toe by winning toyle,  
That out to thee I see for me,  
no way to creep.

At Ratway in  
Suffolk this  
book first de-  
vised.

Ipswich com-  
mended.

New married  
in Suffolk.

Mistis Ainye  
Moon.

19 For loe through guile what haps the while,  
Throug Venus toys in hope of joys,  
I chanced soon to find a Spoon  
of cheérfull bew :

Which well and fine me thought did shine,  
And never change, a thing most strange,  
Yet keep in sight her courle aright,  
and compas true.

20 Beholy of truth with wife in pouth,  
For joy at large, what daily charge,  
Throug childpens hap, what opened gap,  
to me begun :

The child at nurse to rob the purse,  
The same to wed, to troubled hee,  
For pleasure rare such only care,  
had husband won.

21 Then did I dwell in Dircam cell,  
A place for wood chat trimly stood,  
Which flesh and fish, as heart would wish :  
but when I spide,

That Lord with Lord could not accord,  
But now pound he, and now pound we,  
Then left I all, because such brall,  
I list not bide.

22 O Southwell, what meantst thou by that,  
Thou wozthy wight, thou famous knight,  
So me to crabe and to thy grave,  
go by and by :

O death, thou foe, why dost thou so,  
Angently treat, that jewel great,  
Which opt his dooz to rich, and poore,  
so bounteously :

23 There thus bestead when leave I had,  
By deach of him to sink oz swim,  
And ravens I saw together waw,  
in such sort :

Then ways I sought by wislook taughe,  
To bear low sail, lest stack should quail,  
Till ship might find with prosperous wind,  
some safer port.

Land-lords  
at variance.

Sir Richard  
Southwel.

His seven  
Executors,



4 At length by view to those I drew,  
Discharging straight both ship and freight,  
At Norwich fine, for me and mine,  
a City trim:

Norwich  
qualities

Where strangers well may seem to dwell,  
That pitch and pay, or keep their pay.  
But who that want, shall find it scant,  
to good for him.

25 But Salisbury how, were kept my bow,  
If praise from thee were kept by me,  
Thou gentle Dean, mine only mean,  
there then to live:

Master Salis-  
bury Dean of  
Norwich.

Though churls such some, to crave can come,  
And prey once got, regard thee not,  
Yet live or dye, so will not I,  
example give.

In 138 hours  
I never made  
drop of water

26 When learned men, could there no then,  
Devise to swage the stormy rage,  
Nor yet the fury of my dissurie,  
that long I had:

From Norwich air, in great despair,  
Away to flee, or else to die,  
To seek more health, to seek more wealth,  
then was I glad.

27 From thence so lent, away I went,  
With sickness wozn, as one forlorn,  
To house my head at Faiersted,  
where whiles I dwelt:

Faiersted in  
Essex

The tithing life, the tithing strife,  
Throught tithing ill of Jack and Gill,  
The daily pays the misery ways,  
too long I felt.

28 When charges grew, still new and new,  
And that I spide, if parson bide,  
All hope in vain to hope for gain,  
I might go dance:

Duce rid my hand of Parsonage land,  
Thence by and by away went I  
To London straight, to hope and wait  
for better chance,

Lease for par-  
sons life.

29 Well London well, that beatest thy bell  
Of praise about, Englands throughout,  
And dost indeed to such as need,  
much kindness shew.

London com-  
mended.

Who that with thee can hartely agree,  
Nor can well praise thy friendship deare:  
Shall friendship find to please his mind,  
In places few.

Unchristen or-  
d 1,

30 As for such mates as vertue hates,  
Who be of they that go so gay,  
That needs he must take all of trust,  
for him or his.

Though such for woe by Rother hit go,  
For being spide about Cheap side,  
Lest Mercers books for money looks,  
small matter it is.

The stage in  
London.

31 When gains were gone, and years grew on,  
And death did cry, from London side,  
In Cambridge then I found again,  
a resting place:

In Colledge best of all the rest,  
Which thanks to thee, O Trinity,  
Through thee and thine, for me and mine,  
some stay I got.

Youthful spirit,  
makes age  
repent.

32 Since hap hath so, let toiling go,  
Let serving pains yield forth her gains,  
Let courtly gifts, with wedding shifts,  
help now to live:

Let musick win, let stock come in,  
Let wisdom carve, let reason serbe,  
For here I crave such end to have,  
as God shall give.

A lesson for  
younger bre-  
ther.

33 Friends thus by me perceibe may ye,  
That gentry stands not all by lands,  
Nor all so felt or plenty left  
by parents gift:

But now and then of Gentlemen,  
The youngest son is driven to run,  
And glad to seek from crick to crick,  
to come by thrift.

34 And more by this to counter is,  
In woold is set enough to get,  
But where and whan, that scarcely can,  
the wisest tell;

By learning some to riches come,  
By ship and plough, some get enough,  
And some to wive, that trim they thide,  
and spend full well.

35 To this before add one thing more,  
Youth hardnes taught, with knowledge wrought,  
Spelt apt doth prove, to shift and move,  
amongst the best: Of Hardnes in  
youth not the  
worst.

Where cocking dabs make lamp-lads,  
In youth so rage, to beg in age,  
Or else to fetch a Tiburn stretch,  
amongst the rest.

36 Not rampish top of girl and boy,  
Nor garment trim of her or him,  
In child-hood spent to fond intent,  
good end doth frame:

If mark we shall the sum of all,  
The end it is that noted is,  
Which if it bide with vertue tried,  
deserveth fame.

37 When all is done, learn this my son,  
Nor friend nor skill, nor wit at will,  
Nor ship nor clob, but onely God  
doth all in all.

Man taketh pain, God giveth gain,  
Man doth his best, God doth the rest,  
Man well intends, God foizeth ends,  
else want he shall.

Man doth la-  
bour, and God  
doth bleis.

38 Some seek for wealth, I seek my health,  
Some seek to please, I seek mine ease,  
Some seek to live, I seek to have  
to live upright:

A contented  
mind worth all.

More then to ride with pomp and pride,  
Or for to set in others debt:  
Such is my skill, an dshall be still,  
for any weight.

39 Too fond were I here thus to lie,  
 Unless that wealth might further health,  
 And profit some should thereby come  
 to help withall:

This causeth me well pleas'd to be,  
 Such drift to make, such life to take,  
 Inforcing mind remoyle to find,  
 as need, need shall.

40 Friend all thing waide that here is said,  
 And being got that pays the shot,  
 We think of right have leave I might,  
 (death draweth nêr:)

To seek some ways my God to praise,  
 And mercy crabe in time to have,  
 And for the rest what he thinks best  
 to suffer here.

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